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Apology

We apologise to readers for the late delivery and unusual format of some copies of this issue. This is due to a mechanical breakdown at our printers.

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Marples Agonistes

EACH winter a nip of frost and a flurry of snow take our transport authorities by surprise and reduce the normally incompetent services they provide to almost total chaos. Yet these recurring dislocations of winter are not in themselves very important: if they were contrasted with order and efficiency for ten months of the year, some days of annual penance in January and February would be tolerable enough. But they are not. In the rush hours, road traffic in London and some provincial cities almost grinds to a standstill; the railways – urban, suburban and long distance – grudgingly provide a service which comes nowhere near meeting the basic needs of the travelling public or of industry; while incompetent drivers, lured on to inadequate roads by a combination of clever advertising and inefficient railways, commit mayhem and murder on an ever-growing scale.

We have – for the first time in 30 years – a Minister of Transport who seems possibly to measure up to his job Mr Marples is a man of ability and energy, perhaps of courage too. He has the Prime Minister's ear. What then should his strategy be? He is making important regulations for safer driving, but has so far mainly limited himself to first-aid measures in London. On the whole, we believe his plans to be both well conceived and acceptable to the great majority of Londoners; but they do no more than to push back the frontiers of chaos a few thousand yards further from the centre of government.

Yet the problem of Britain's transport is not really insoluble. It has been shamefully neglected by all governments for many years; it has been bedevilled by commercial and political pressure groups; but in essence its solution is neither complicated nor too distant, once clear decisions are taken about the strategic objectives to which the Minister of Transport must direct himself. Is Britain for instance to be made, like Germany and the US, a paradise for fast road transport? Or should passengers and freight be forced back on to the railways in order that something like our present road system may once again become more nearly adequate? Are London and Glasgow and Birmingham to be torn up by the roots to provide parking space? Or is the private motorist to be kept out of the city centre?

Mr Marple's recent utterances suggest that he appreciates well enough the wide front on which he is engaged: no single manoeuvre will be adequate alone, and none of the theoretical solutions can, in an island as small as Britain, be pushed to extremes. But the fact that compromise between extremes is necessary must not be allowed to obscure the need for immediate decisions. New trunk motorways must be constructed as a matter of urgency linking London, Birmingham, Manchester and Glasgow with all the main industrial centres of Britain. Extensive new parking facilities must be provided in the towns at whatever loss of profit to property owners. But alongside these measures, a national effort must be made to attract both passengers and goods back to the railways and, in cities, to other public transport services.

The railways indeed are the crux of this problem. At present they are saddled with the impossible commitment of making money out of the suffering public. On another page W. John Morgan shows what a senseless enterprise this is – both for the public and for the railwaymen. Surely it would be in the public interest for the railways to be run at a loss sufficient both to secure decent pay for the railwaymen and to constitute an effective counter-attraction to the deadly lure of the roads. If this problem were attacked from both ends – subsidised, low-fare railways and new roads and parking places – it could be brought under control within ten years. The operation would cost a lot of public money; it would infringe a lot of private interests; it would involve close co-ordination (preferably, though not necessarily, within public ownership) of road and rail; it would offend susceptibilities among party politicians and the economic soothsayers of the Establishment. But sooner or later it will have to happen.

Comments on the Week's News

The Cyprus Deadline

It is important that the Cyprus conference, which opens in London this week-end, should find rapid solutions to the few problems which are still outstanding. The Proclamation of Independence is due to be published on 19 February, and elections to the House of Representatives and the communal chambers are to be held on 7 and 10 February. Relations between the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities are now as good as can be expected – indeed, far better than many prophets of woe forecast. The two most serious problems concern relations between Cyprus as a whole and Britain. The demarcation of the British bases has still not been settled: an area of 70 square miles is in dispute. No doubt the pressure of the deadline will force both sides to compromise here. In one sense, moreover, this question is academic. The air bases perform a useful role as staging posts for British movements east and south of Suez; the Cypriots may even permit us to use them for operations in the Persian Gulf; but it seems inconceivable that we should be allowed to use them (as the Ministry of Defence appears to assume) for bomber strikes against Russia, still less as sites for the Bluestreak missile. A more real problem is the question of Cyprus's entry into the Commonwealth. What is at stake here is not merely the nationality of the large Cypriot minority in Britain, but the economic relations between Britain and small territories such as Cyprus which aspire to Commonwealth status. Plainly, the main incentive for Cyprus to enter is financial aid; it would therefore be foolish in the extreme to accept her membership if we intend to treat her requests as we have done those of Malta. What should surely be made plain at this conference are the limits to which Britain is prepared to go in granting long-term aid; and it is on this basis that the question of Cyprus's future status should be decided

Kenya in the Balance

It would be over-optimistic to suppose that the Kenya constitutional conference which opens in London next Tuesday will reach a successful conclusion. At present the Africans are demanding a general election with adult suffrage immediately followed by responsible government this year; the Blundell Europeans are avoiding commitment, but will only support a much more moderately phased approach to democracy; the Briggs Europeans are completely opposed to African control over the central legislature and executive and seek devolution towards regional government; the Asians are in an indeterminate position and would like to see Kenya following the gradualist approach of Tanganyika. At the start of the conference, therefore, it seems unlikely that acceptable compromise can be reached. This pessimism is increased by the fact that rivalry amongst the African leaders recently made it impossible for anyone of them to give public support to a compromise solution without fear of being denounced by the others. Mr Blundell, on the other hand, is not in a position to lay down specific political proposals for fear that his loosely knit supporters will disintegrate. In spite of these difficulties there is an unanswerable case for the strongest possible efforts to reach a compromise. The Africans know that their Kenyan state will be much stronger if they retain the experience, knowledge and capital of the Europeans and Asians. The Europeans must know by now that African control of the government is only a matter of time and that their position will be much safer if they are seen to assist African progress rather than resist it. The Asians have already had bitter experience of the tragedy which results for their community when they are exposed to the hostility of both European and African. All Mr Macleod's skill as a negotiator will be tested during the coming weeks.

A Fresh Start at Aswan

It is good that work has at last begun on the Aswan High Dam scheme. Some western economists doubt the wisdom of this vast project, arguing that the investment it involves could more usefully be spread over a wider range. Others question Egypt's capacity to finance it (this was one of the main reasons for the withdrawal of western aid). But the Egyptians have set their hearts on the dam. At one stroke it will add a million acres to the resources of the valley, and remove much of the seasonal uncertainty which makes agricultural planning in Egypt so difficult. As a symbol, it means more to the Egyptian masses than any other artifact, except possibly the Suez Canal. It is unfortunate, therefore, that the Russians should be able to extract political capital from its inauguration. In fact, Russia has played politics with the dam just as unscrupulously as Britain and the US. She failed to stand by her own offer of aid, when the Anglo-Saxon powers defaulted in 1956, and even now she refuses to commit herself beyond the first stage, due for completion in 1964. Ideally, of course, the dam should be a shared East-West project. As such, it could set a pattern for the Middle East and other underdeveloped areas where aid schemes from both blocs have been bedevilled by fear of 'political strings'. Unfortunately, neither Washington nor Moscow seems enthusiastic about such a proposal. The Russians are believed to be opposed to any western participation in the scheme, even during the second phase. The Americans still adhere to the orthodox banking conditions laid down by the World Bank, which the Egyptians interpret as 'political interference'. Perhaps this subject would make a suitable item for the Summit agenda.

Deflation Nerves

For the second time since the election the stock markets suffered last wek from a severe bout of nerves. The fall in the gold reserve and the fear that dearer money in the US and West Germany would lead to an increase in Bank rate here were the main reasons for this attack. In the event nothing happened, and the selling wave rolled away. But the serious aspect of the matter is not the disappointment to speculators out for an easy killing – though a severe break in share prices might well affect economic activity by slowing down the demand for durable consumer goods. It is that even at this early stage of the recovery, there is apprehension all round lest the Bank of England may be constrained by outside forces to reimpose deflation. In the self-congratulatory atmosphere created by a press which is overwhelmingly favourable to the government, it is largely overlooked that the present level of production shows an increase, by comparison with 1957, of less than five per cent. The ten per cent rise which is so widely publicised is the figure relative to the bottom of last year's depression. The overall rate of expansion is still less than half that which was achieved under the Labour government. It is no use blaming the trade unions for the unpopularity of the Labour Party on the grounds that they are responsible for strikes and price increases, while at the same time accepting as adequate the present level of investment and growth. While productivity has risen rapidly wages have lagged considerably behind. The Opposition would do well in its indictment of Tory economic policy to concentrate on bringing home to ordinary people the inter-relation between the success of wage claims and the rate of investment. If deflation has again to be imposed the increase in productivity and real wages will further slow down.

Decision in Uganda

Ever since the agreement was reached on the return of the Kabaka in 1955 the constitutional progress of Uganda has been hindered by the attitude of the Baganda to the rest of the protectorate. Often the conflict between the Kabaka's state and the other provinces has been obscured because of the traditional awe felt at the Kabaka's position and the absence of any strong political party prepared to combat in the open Baganda traditionalism. Now the inherent conflict in this situation has been forced into the open and will have to be settled one way or other during the next few months. The Wild Report on the future constitution comes out firmly for a unitary state with an elected legislature and a government mainly drawn from the elected members. This recommendation has delighted those who wish Uganda to become a self-governing state in the near future. At the same time it is an open challenge to those who would preserve the privileged and distinctive position of Buganda, for this situation could be maintained only if some form of federal structure were devised which left Buganda sheltered from the wild minds of elective government. Elections on a common roll with adult suffrage must encourage the formation of national political parties and undermine the mystique of the Kabaka and his court. At the same time such progress in Uganda will certainly encourage the Kenya Africans to demand at least the same opportunities when their constitutional conference meets in London this month and will provoke further criticism of a qualitative franchise in Tanganyika.

Too Long on Remand

As the subject of its first inquiry into the treatment of offenders, the Home Office research unit set up under the Criminal Justice Act, 1948, chose a problem not only fundamental to the working of the prison system but excessively complicated to present, both statistically and in narrative form. Among many unexpected facts in its report (*Time Spent Awaiting Trial*), one which will shock many people in this country, where justice nevertheless moves at a speed hardly imagined abroad, is that in 1957 – a fairly representative recent year – out of 4,700 who had to wait over two months between their first appearance in court and the first day of their trial by jury, 1,300 spent that time in prison.

For trial at the larger assize courts some were kept in prison more than four months. Very few of these were acquitted, but about 45 per cent of the whole number were not sent back to prison after conviction. To anyone who knows the crowded and chaotic state of the local prisons, this is a terrible indictment of the remand system; and it is not produced by the Home Office in order to make its own flesh creep. Its purpose, as envisaged by the Act of 1948, is to show what needs to be done, and why, before any enlightened institional treatment of criminals can be seriously started. A greater number of criminal courts in continuous session, and the establishment of the long-promised remand centres for young offenders, are the two obvious first steps.

News from Our Own Correspondents

Bonn

Meeting the Peril

Our Bonn Correspondent writes: The Germans are still divided as to the explanation for the recent outbreaks of anti-Semitism and neo-Nazism in the Federal Republic. The fact that such incidents have also taken place in other countries is some consolation to the vast majority here; but it does not give any real satisfaction to those who have long observed the steady, silent growth of organisations which, under cover of nationalism, are developing at such a rate as to be a serious threat to democracy and tolerance in this country.

The first explanation which seemed ready to hand to the Chancellor was that the painting of swastikas on the synagogues and monuments to victims of Nazism was the work of forces alien to Germany – naturally the work of Communists. This assumption was not supported by evidence. And when even the Ministry of the Interior and various state ministries failed to find any evidence to support it, the official mind seems to have forgotten about looking for causes, and concentrated upon expressions of regret for what had happened. One thing is, however, interesting; not a single charge or insinuation has been made in this connection against any leftist groups. With unerring instinct the general public looked for the criminals in the new Nazi organisations.

Some of the more recent incidents in different parts of the country were probably the work of irresponsible youths – politically undeveloped, rowdy teen-agers seeking notoriety for themselves in this way. But this is not the whole truth. When one asks why they behaved in this particular way, we find that many of these youths have belonged to groups organised along neo-Nazi lines for a long time past – some of them study-groups. Quotations from the rules and regulations of these groups, from their magazines, etc., have been cited, clearly indicating that their fundamental conceptions were much nearer to those of the Third Reich than those of the Federal Republic. Only a few months ago much was heard here about the ignorance of the younger generation regarding Hitler and the Nazis and about what had happened between the First and Second World Wars. It was shown that the history of that period had either been neglected or misinterpreted in many schools throughout the country. So many Germans themselves were small or big Nazis in pre-1945 days that they prefer to forget all about these years.

This would all be easier if they had some lead from the central government or even the various state governments. But when they see senior officials of Nazi days again in high office, when even the Chancellor does not hesitate to use people like Hans Globke as his right-hand man, and Theodor Oberlaender as Minister for Refugees, despite their records under Hitler, most Germans are only too glad to be apathetic in this matter. In any other country, for example, Oberlaender would have been retired from office at least temporarily while his case was being investigated by an international tribunal. But not so here. And nothing shows so clearly how little the Chancellor cares for public opinion and, on the other hand, how ineffective that public opinion is. This is in marked contrast with the situation in West Berlin where appropriate measures have been taken against the offenders, and the authorities have come out strongly in condemnation of the neo-Nazis. Here in West Germany there have been many protests and much talk about special legislation, which most politicians do not want because they realise that it is only too likely to discriminate against the Jews themselves later on, and about a special session of parliament. But all that is 'future music', as the Germans say. Even during his speech in Berlin on 11 January, the Chancellor had little to say on this subject of anti-Semitism and neo-Nazism. In fact, some people even thought that his concentration upon the Berlin problem in relation to the Summit was in order to distract attention from the anti-Semitic issue.

Demand has been made by the Socialists for the ban of the *Deutsche Reichspartei*, the extreme rightist group which last week-end held a rally at Kaisers Lautern in Rhineland-Pasalz. But it has been said in reply that this party has only a small membership, and is therefore insignificant; and also that it keeps within the constitution and must be tolerated in the interest of political freedom. These are very specious arguments. Many of the party's members are former active Nazis and could soon become leaders of any new rightist movement. And as for their programme, the DRP may keep to the letter of the constitution, but it certainly does not keep to the spirit.

The government has not moved against this party, it is said, because it would be difficult, if not impossible, to find legal grounds which the Supreme Court would accept, and a defeat on this issue might mean a serious loss of prestige for the government. Many Germans, however, feel that other reasons also play a part. There is the question of votes. The government wishes to get the support of rightist elements, who may not belong to the DRP but who sympathise with it, once again at the 1961 elections. And they fear that if action were taken many of those votes might go over to the Free Democrats. In general, what is required is a vigorous re-assertion of the principles of democracy. In particular those who are its representatives here in parliament should show that they understand that among its principles is having the courage of one's convictions.

Westminster

The King's Friend

Every monarch has his favourite advisers; and both the skill with which he chooses them and the degree to which he allows them to influence his thought can make or mar his reign. It seems that Mr Hugh Gaitskell's reign as leader of the Labour Party will be no exception, and that his rule may be seriously marred by too much reliance on men who are not in the party's mainstream. Throughout his career he has allowed himself to be profoundly influenced by a succession of individuals. There was the late Evan Durbin, kindly and intuitive. There is the suavely incisive Mr Roy Jenkins and the deutero-Morrisonian Mr Patrick Gordon Walker. Since the general election, the rank and file of the parliamentary party has been increasingly interested in the angular Mr Douglas Jay, because it was he who signed the article in *Forward* advocating the abandonment both of proposals for further nationalisation and of the present name of the party. But now a paper almost identical in tone and content to the Jay articles, written immediately after the election but only published this week, has diverted attention to Mr Tony Crosland.

Crosland's academic brilliance gained him a first at Oxford and a fellowship at Trinity. His easy fluency, especially on financial matters, quickly won him attention, and sometimes support, in the House of Commons; but as the currently closest adviser of the leader, he possesses what the parliamentary party as a whole considers to be serious defects. Middle-class intellectuals, at best, are objects of suspicion and the suspicion is deepened when the trend of their thought so obviously diverges as Crosland's does, from the instincts and convictions of the movement's rank and file.

I remember him once aggressively refusing to support the nationalisation of the aircraft industry on the grounds that the industry at that time was highly successful. This was taken to imply that only bankrupt industries should be nationalised and infuriated the Labour Party Conference, which he was addressing. The publication of his latest paper, asserting that economic questions – such as public ownership and planning – 'are gradually ceasing to be of primary importance to Socialism' is unlikely to restore confidence in him among those who believe that, for example, the vast modern problem of automation cannot be solved without state planning.

Something else besides his way of thinking makes his Parliamentary colleagues resentful of Crosland. He can be a delightful companion when discussing trivialities; but when he gets on to politics or economics he sometimes reveals an assertive arrogance which confirms his colleagues' worst impression of intellectuals. It is by the way far removed from the humility which often goes with real learning. It feeds the fear that a man who by upbringing, sympathies and ways of thought is not in the main stream of the party is having far too much influence on the leader.

So long as Mr Aneurin Bevan was there, uneasiness about this did not get out of hand. Bevan, whatever he had been in the past, has latterly been regarded as a Lord High Chancellor, a working-class keeper of the King's conscience as well as a middle-class moulder of the King's intellect. He could be relied on at the right moment to bring out the Malmsey wine or whatever was needful to extinguish a dangerous favourite. But just now, unhappily, Bevan is away and anxiety mounts.

It has not been allayed by a back-pedalling article which Crosland has published this week in the *News Chronicle*. Just as Jay seemed to suggest that an election programme should be dropped because the electorate had not liked it, so Crosland, feeling perhaps that the Amsterdam article will not go down well, trims it with excuses about things 'written in the heat of the battle'. This back-pedalling seems only to have added to the criticism.

If Crosland's original paper and his subsequent article in the *News Chronicle* are typical of the man and if he really does exert the influence over his leader which most of his colleagues now suspect, it is hardly surprising that Gaitskell's reputation, deservedly so high after his leadership in the election, should now be so diminished. It is unlikely to be restored unless he can bring himself into greater communion with the bulk of his followers.

J. P. W. MALLALIEU

Fleet Street

The Decline of News

Mr Arthur Christiansen once announced in one of his famous daily bulletins to his staff: 'News, news, news – that is what we want. You can describe things with the pen of Shakespeare himself, but you cannot beat news in a newspaper.' This might seem a simple, even a self-evident truth. But in the present circulation struggles in Fleet Street it begins to look as if it may shortly qualify among famous last words. Indeed if it is for news you buy your newspaper, you are now in some danger of being regarded by several of Fleet Street's currently most fashionable executives as a member of an esoteric old-fashioned group out of touch with modern life. The modern philosophy assumes that what readers want, especially those who can be gathered together in groups of several millions, is not news but magazine articles. And judging by present circulation trends those who take this view are right – at any rate so far as mass audiences are concerned. What actually happens in the world is apt to be dull. What happens in features is wise, scintillating, easy to understand, and tailored to give the readers the comfortable feeling that he is on the inside. This change in public taste – if it is a genuine change – has found its most potent expression so far in Mr Christiansen's old paper, the *Daily Express*. Mr Christiansen's reflections on the important of news in newspapers, though apt enough, as the figures show, in his own day, seem indeed likely before long to suffer the same fate with his successors as Trotsky's did with his. In a 12-page edition of the *Express* nowadays, only about three and a half, apart from the front page, are usually devoted to general news – even if general is stretched to cover many strange things. What is even more significant is that news has now been moved from all the right hand pages at the front of the paper – those, that is, which attract the reader's eye first as he turns over to see what 'The Paper That Always gives the British point of View' has to offer him. News on these pages has been replaced by features. This is a minor revolution, perhaps not so minor in journalistic values. It may reflect a revolution in social values too if the *Express* is really meeting a public demand.

What is it the four million-plus paying customers and close on 12 million readers of the *Express* most want in the feature articles thus offered them? The standing attraction on Page Three, the most immediately obvious page in the paper after the front page, is now 'William Hickey', who is apparently the most popular regular feature among the millions of loyal *Express* readers. A characteristic opening story for the page one day this week was the statement that 'the Duke of Gloucester made up his mind long ago that he and his cousin Earl Mountbatten would never be the best of friends' – just like Lord Beaverbrook in fact. And William Hickey has been privileged to reveal that the Duke would be paying an official visit to Norton Barracks, Worcestershire on the day of the wedding of Lady Pamela Mountbatten. What *Express* readers would want to miss this, or, on a slightly lower social scale, the case of 'The Widow and the Author – No Romance' reported a little further down. Central characters in this are Peter Townsend (the '25-year-old writer', not the Group-Captain) and the American widow of 45 who had given him a gold cross with the date of their first meeting engraved on it.

Page Five, the next right-hand page, is devoted to 'Photonews' – offering on the same day a six-column picture of 'Baby Bardot's Bedroom.' This was described at some length alongside as – with the *Express* talent for making the best of all worlds – 'a calm uncluttered look round the nursery built for the son and heir to so much ballyhoo.' Another big draw in the current *Express* feature parade is 'My Fashion Philosophy by the Duchess of Windsor', complete with a pattern service. And popular among the sup-

'You should have seen the ones that got away.'

porting caste have been 'The Naked Face . . . Being the Dramatic Discovery of a Decade-Age' (a number of film stars have stopped using as much make-up as formerly) and 'How Princess Alexandra is setting the pace in fashion – on pin money'. From all of this it will be seen that the *Express* not only believes that readers don't want news like they used to do, but that an awful lot of these readers (and the most important from the advertisers point of view) are women.

News footnote: There was one important piece of news recently which the *Express* did not leave out. It devoted a large part of its front page under seven-column headlines to a report of the probable effect of French oil from the Sahara on the international oil industry, printing a 1½-column box alongside congratulating itself and its readers on being first with these disclosures and explaining modestly that its information on such matters was superior to everybody else's. The only thing it did not find room to mention amid the self-praise was that the whole story, with identical figures and several almost identical phrases, had appeared on the front page of *Reynolds News* two days before.

FRANCIS WILLIAMS

Old King Gaulle

I VISITED Paris three or four times during the course of last spring and summer. Politically, the city was dead; it reminded me of Madrid – people just shrugged their shoulders, the police were itchy-fingered, decisions were being taken, if at all, behind closed doors. There was simply no news. Last month, it was different: a new flavour was detectable, the spirit of *la Cinquième*. True, the first item to catch my eye on Page Three of *France-Soir* – that valuable index to French *mores* – was normal enough. A Toulousian engineer had gone to the flat of his estranged wife, hanged her pet dog, shot the wife dead and then committed suicide. When two policemen entered his garage, a home-made bomb had exploded, killing one, severely wounding the other. Two other *machines infernales* had been found, together with a note: *'Ma vengeance sera terrible! Ils sauront tous quel homme je suis.'* The French provinces have always produced the occasional mad, Satanic monster; I remember a similar case while Félix Gaillard was still at the Matignon.

The next item, however, struck a new note. The ex-proprietor of the Club Cambacéres, a bar frequented by Corsicans, had been paying a call at the French Foreign Office building in the Rue de l'Université. On leaving, he called the lift; the green light flashed, the doors opened automatically, the gentleman stepped in – and fell 60 feet to his death; the lift had never arrived. The point of this story, of course, is not the odd behaviour of the French lift – this was to be expected – but the fact that the ex-proprietor of a Corsican bar should be calling on the Quai d'Orsay. Here, indeed, is the authentic flavour of those mad May days, the transfusion of classes and *milieux* which gave birth to the new regime.

Taken together, these two items may serve to illustrate the transitional period through which France is passing, and the curious paradoxes which the blend of old and new produces. The last republic fell because sectional groups proved stronger than the state; the object of the new was the reassertion of the national interest by a strengthening of the executive. Yet the first major battles of the Fifth Republic have all centred on issues which bored and baffled the Fourth, and in each case the sectional interest has triumphed more decisively than before. Last month, the *bouilleurs de cru* – those millions of peasants and rural employees who claim the right to distill crude alcohol from the fruit of degenerate orchards – won a substantially vindication of their privileges. It was a victory not merely for the alcohol lobby, but for all the backward-looking elements in the French countryside, the big landowners – who manipulate the local elections and who find a high rate of alcoholism conducive to rural calm – no less than the big-business 'mafia' which runs the illicit distilling industry. I notice that that unpleasant customer, *le Black and White Horse Skotch* is rearing its ugly head again in Paris bars – a sure sign that the Parisian's growing thirst for whisky is being satisfied from Normandy apples!

A further and more significant victory is the new law increasing state aid to the 'free' (mainly Roman Catholic) schools. This bill, despite its complexity, raised extraordinary passions. Left-wing groups, who find it impossible to persuade more than 200 to attend a meeting of protest on Algeria, had no difficulty in gathering crowds of up to 100,000 in the cause of *la défense de la laïcité*. Some of the slogans bandied about were of venerable antiquity, going back to Dreyfus and beyond. I particularly liked *Libération's* front-page headline: *Les Cléricaux Ont Voulu la Guerre; Ils l'Auront!* The Left was angered not merely because the schools question – so long regarded as settled – has now been reopened, but more particularly because the new legislation is bound to damage the education system as a whole. There is nothing very much wrong with it, beyond lack of money; now spending is to be increased, but with the object of creating a dual system, which will be anathema to the French love of logical tidiness and, in addition, wasteful and inefficient. Many Catholics deplore the bellicose enthusiasm of their own extremists, and it is significant that the hierarchy was less prominent in the fight than a powerful pressure-group of Catholic laymen, acting, as were their puppets in the Assembly, more from political than from religious motives. For the state school is one of the remaining bastions of republican morality; the attack on it is the logical consequence of the May *coup*.

Inevitably, with an overwhelmingly right-wing Assembly stridently advancing the claims of the lobbies, President de Gaulle himself has been forced into a defensive left-wing posture. On a good many issues, from Algeria downwards, he has earned the sympathy, if not exactly the approval, of the Left. This is due in part to his anxiety to preserve a balance; but partly also to his marked preference for the views of civil servants to those of politicians. *Les grands commis* have never been so powerful; and many of them are Socialists, or at least planners. There are some odd bees, too, buzzing around in the General's own bonnet; among them, a plan for the workers to elect 25 per cent of the management in their factories. Hence this week's sharp and noisy battle within the Cabinet was fought between the 'new' men of the Right, with the full backing of de Gaulle, who are calling for 'Socialist' measures, such as state-financed industry and workers' participation, and the old-style Conservatives, led by that central figure of the Fourth Republic, Antoine Pinay. One of the most comic spectacles in France today is to observe the old Pétainiste businessmen, who clamoured for de Gaulle's head in 1940, and for his re-incarnation in 1958, working themselves back into their 1940 mood. Pinay's enforced resignation should hasten the process.

The picture, in short, is confused, and no doubt de Gaulle prefers it so. His appeal is to be, like Dr Watson, the one fixed point in a changing world; he governs by paradox, and it is to him a delicious paradox to be able to threaten the Right with a further extension of the executive powers which he won, a year ago, over the prostrate bodies of the Left. Tall and gaunt, like a giant secretary-bird with the head of an unpredictable camel, he keeps his counsel in the Elysée, occasionally stretching out a delicate toe to trip up an ambitious minister. Behind the remoteness lies a slightly malicious sense of humour, a taste for the bizarre. The two men closest to him, it is said, are André Malraux and D'Astier de la Vigérie, those clever old relics from the progressive Thirties. Perhaps there is a Father Confessor, too, but a shadowy one.

De Gaulle's state, indeed, is kingly rather than dictatorial. He illustrates Hobbes' contention that the function of a king is to keep men in awe. There is nothing Scandinavian about de Gaulle's kingship; it has a rich, gamey flavour of pine-logs, venison and fiddlers-three about it. When he visited the stricken town of Fréjus, his attention was drawn to an unfortunate girl, soon to become a mother, who had been engaged to one of the victims. The General reflected, then told her: *'Je veillerai à ce qu'une loi soit votée pour que votre mariage ait lieu'*. And so it was done. Not even Philip Augustus, Henri IV or Louis XIV himself could have behaved in more kingly a fashion. The incident reads like a fairy-tale, and one wonders what rhymes are even now being fashioned in French nurseries.

Unfortunately, de Gaulle's wand will not work in all things; there is an air of unreality behind the ermine and the tinsel. Within a stone's throw of his palace, at the bottom the Rue Miromesnil, there is an entertaining exhibition of surrealist are. In a sandy cave, festooned with olive-green velvet, the somewhat shopworn obscenities of the Twenties are once more on view, while concealed loudspeakers broadcast the recorded whispers of a woman in ecstasy. My first thought was that the exhibition was a grotesque snook cocked at the tenant of the nearby Elysée. But in fact it is much more in tune with the regime than might at first appear. For the Fifth Republic has a strong streak of surrealism, and de Gaulle himself is one of the great illusionists of our time. His atom bomb, which has set the world agog, is merely a superb piece of stage-craft: for a variety of technical reasons, the French are unlikely ever to be able to deliver a bomb on Soviet territory. Much the same could be said of Saharan oil; the oil is

NEXT WEEK

Holiday Travel

An enlarged issue including a special travel supplement with contributions by JOHN FREEMAN, JOHN RAYMOND, ANTHONY CARSON *and others.*

Trouble Down Under

by J. B. PRIESTLEY

there all right, but the story that it will supply all French needs is so much nonsense. Light in quality, it cannot replace French imports of heavy industrial crude. Of France's 14 metropolitan refineries, ten are controlled by the great international companies, who are not overjoyed by the prospect of a further increase in the world oil surplus. What France is to do with the oil may soon become more urgent even than the problem of how to protect it from the Algerian nationalists.

Finally, one's view of the duration of the stability de Gaulle has brought France must depend largely on a simply actuarial calculation of how long he is likely to live. Does he intend to allow the two sides in Algeria to fight themselves to a standstill, and then impose a peace of exhaustion? Many are coming to believe that this is the only possible basis for a multi-racial society in North Africa. But even if they are right, such a process takes time, and de Gaulle is an elderly monarch without an heir apparent. Those once regarded as heirs presumptive now lag behind in the field. Soustelle emerged from his defeat at the last UNR congress looking, as one observer put it, *triste comme un bonnet de nuit;* Georges Bidault, who has been trying to gather together the remnants of the extremist fringe, is a joke, even by the standards of the Algiers Forum. Perhaps de Gaulle, like Hitler, will leave a political testament; but who will enforce it? Once one starts posing these questions, they mutiply inexorably. Indeed, the uncertainties of France's future are almost enough to drive the thoughtful Frenchman to *le Black and White Horse.*

PAUL JOHNSON

Gloom on the Iron Road

PERHAPS it was not the threat of an unofficial strike on 1 February which this week unexpectedly moved Sir Brian Robertson to plead for 'a little further patience' from railwaymen. There will, he promised, be an immediate wage increase as soon as the pay committee reports in April – if the committee recommends one. If they do not it will be not only disgraceful in an industry in which wage rates are some 15 per cent below the general level, but the beginning of real trouble. But in spite of this statement, and their general secretary's powerful appeals, the London district council of the NUR, still plan to strike. 'We want the money now', they say. Not that wages are the only thing wrong with the railways. (There are many things right: private industry also has its inadequacies.) Complaints come in many sizes from several directions: only love and money rouse people more than trains. Instances always lie close at hand.

Five weeks ago, for instance, Critic offered details of the time it sometimes took British Railways to transport this journal about the country, the record being held by an issue which took five days to reach the Midlands. The paragraphs had more effect than a month of business correspondence. Nicé as it is, this solution to freight problems is not, of course, open to everyone, and pleasant as it may be it scarcely affects the volume of complaints one hears from business people, from passengers and from the men who work on the iron road, about the state of the railways.

Passengers' complaints are usually better advertised than those of the workers. Often they are unreasonable, often they are not. A myth is still peddled of a utopia on the line disturbed only by nationalisation, a utopia in which trains always arrived on time, in which stations were clean and well-lit, in which the workers were always smiling yet proud. A myth often peddled by the same people who are today hostile to heavy investment in the railways by the state. That the country took over an industry suffering seriously from the pressures of war, and pre-war neglect is nothing like often enough conceded. I am not suggesting that passengers have no reason to feel angry and frustrated at any time. It is asking a lot of people when they miss connections, or shiver on dirty platforms, or are late, or have a bad meal in a draughty restaurant car, to think of the financial difficulties in which national policy places the Transport Commission. Or, if it's the result of work on the line in the cause of electrification which causes the delay, to expect them always to be patient and think of the grand design.

Poor British Railways just can't seem to win They are blamed for the inconveniences of modernisation programmes. They are blamed when, under pressure to save money, they close branch lines. They don't always deserve blame. My own feeling, having travelled over 15,000 miles the length and breadth of Britain by train last year, is that, all things considered, the service is reasonable. Perhaps I've been lucky with trains (mostly main line), with sleepers, with meals. Perhaps my standards are low. (Fellow travellers who like to work up a fug, or sniff, or suck their teeth I still find the most irritating aspect of rail travel.)

But if the validity of passengers' complaints is arguable, about the workers' there is no room for doubt. Their morale is poor, poor enough to have made a strike inevitable if it had not been for Sir Brian Robertson's statement. In the House of Lords recently Lord Burden said: 'I feel that morale is not heightened or maintained by constant nagging and ill-informed criticism in quarters which ought to know better'. It is, though, the conditions of work more than the criticism which makes for low morale.

To spend a few days with railwaymen is to live in a world of disgruntlement which no other industry in this country can match at the moment. Talking to engine-drivers and guards and shunters and porters in their rest rooms and clubs is, even granting the reasonable exaggerations of men stating a case, a depressing experience. A simple chronicle of their wages will give some idea of the tone. A passenger or a goods guard on the top rate, reached in some cases after 20 years service, often nowadays in much less, is paid £9 5s. 0d. A porter's top rate is £7 16s. 0d. A checker in the commercial department, a man who may be responsible for checking thousands of pounds worth of goods a day, earns £8 9s. 0d. The signalman's wage-scale is more complex. A Class Four pay-rate is £8 13s. 6d.; a Class One, £9 15s. 6d. Above these are rates for 'special' boxes which go as high ('High', said the signalman, with heavy irony) as £11 3s. 6d. A driver's pay, reached after years of experience, perhaps years of waiting for an engine, is £11 9s. 0d.

'Of course, that isn't always what we take home', said a Western Region guard, as we sat around in the rest room drinking tea from half-pint mugs, while he ate his sandwiches. 'Although there are thousands of blokes who only get the flat week, there's usually overtime. I say that if they stopped overtime today, there'd be a revolution on the railways in three weeks. There are some men haven't worked an eight-hour day since 1945.' 'But it's a bad thing' said an engine-driver, 'when the only thing we talk about is overtime. And, anyway, we shouldn't have to work it to get a living wage'. A main-line express driver, I gathered, could make £15 a week; the others were 'proper Cinderellas'.

Many of the men I spoke to said that it was only having a railway house with low rent that kept them in the job. No man, they said, works on the railway now unless he can't get a job anywhere else. In areas like South Wales and Scotland it wasn't so bad because there was still some unemployment; but in London and Birmingham where labour is scarce, they forecast, more and more coloured labour would have to be employed; and, things being what they were, the white people who were taken on would have no interest in their job, and how could service be good then?

The Post Office figured large as an analogous industry. 'There was a time the railways were a better place than the Post Office, but now we are right at the bottom. The Post Office worker gets more pay, more holidays, more praise. Because we are a bankrupt industry, why should the workers suffer? We are all working for the government. Why don't the Post Office have to pay more for sending letters by train, then some of their profit could be transferred to us?' The remark made by the chairman of an inquiry years ago: 'The nation has willed the end, it must now will the means', was often put to me.

There were complaints about top-heavy administration, about executives who knew nothing about railways, about de-personalisation. 'Nowadays we are just numbers. No one asks our advice about timetables or anything.' A guard cited the plethora of amendments to his instructions that made his life miserable; the forms to be filled-in in quintuplet. About their relations with the public they were sad. A guard with 40 years service: 'The public don't trouble a button whether they are polite or not to us. Before the war they used to think the world of the railwaymen and now they don't give a fig.'

I had a long conversation with a man who has been working 38 years in the Western Region and is now a British Railways foreman in a big Welsh steelworks. His opposite number on the steelworks staff—and this, of course, goes for loco drivers and shunters as well—was earning £6 a week more than he was. But what made him equally fed-up, he said, was the way in whi trade was being lost to the railways in the steel industry. He alleged that as a result of shortage of wagons and sheets (tarpaulins), thousands of tons of traffic was going on to the roads. He blamed this on what he called the Transport Commission's 'economania,' on its desire to save money at all costs. 'I'm a man who likes to take an interest in his job' he said. 'But how can I, when I see business slipping through our fingers and nothing I can do about it?'

Naturally, some of these grumbles may be exaggerated. What cannot be is the spirit of discontent which prompts them, and the consequences if the conditions of railwaymen are allowed to remain in their present wretched state. The calibre of people traditionally found in British trains and signal boxes won't survive much longer unless there is a drastic pay increase.

W. JOHN MORGAN

London Diary

I READ Sir Anthony Eden's account in *The Times* of the Indo-China crisis with fascinated horror. I had always understood that, on 25 April 1954, the US plan to intervene in the war was only frustrated by the British. Eden not only confirms this but reveals that Mr Dulles was anxious to go much further. He proposed the West should publicly threaten China that, unless she withdrew aid from the Vietminh, the US would bombard China – presumably with A-bombs. Eden saw at once that this would force Peking to invoke the Sino-Russian treaty and precipitate world war. He gives a frightening picture of the reckless mood of the US delegation. Neither Dulles nor Admiral Radford had a clear idea of the military action they intended to take, and refused to discuss where it might lead. Eden writes of Robertson, the Assistant Secretary of State 'that his approach to these questions is so emotional as to be impervious to argument or indeed to facts . . . ' So confused was Dulles that he believed it was too late to save any part of Indo-China and he saw US intervention as a means of saving Siam and Malaya. Eden perceived, from the start, that skilful diplomacy could redeem nearly all that military incompetence had lost, and at last in Mendès-France he found a fellow-spirit. Together they prevailed, and as a result the West got a much better settlement than anyone had dared to hope for when the conference opened. One episode in Eden's account strikes me as particularly poignant. While the issue of US intervention was still in the balance, Dulles pleaded with Eden that 'he was not asking us for any material assistance, but only for our moral support in any action they might take' Two years later, with the roles reversed over Suez, Eden made precisely the same request of Dulles. Did Dulles remember the earlier occasion in rejecting it?

★ ★ ★

Theoretically at least the law in this country is already strong enough to deal with the painters of anti-semitic or pro-Nazi slogans in public places. The 1936 Public Order Act, which had a properly chilling effect on the recruiting activities of Blackshirts, authorises a £50 fine plus three months' imprisonment for this kind of 'insulting behaviour', on the probable ground that it may 'occasion a breach of the peace', and the Common Law of conspiracy, which would apply when two or more of the offenders were caught together, allows for any penalty up to life imprisonment. That ought to offer enough scope. Still, the promotion of a Bill like Sir Leslie Plummer's, to make the offence specific and sharply increase the statutory penalty, serves the valuable purpose of getting the legal position debated in the House – and could result in a Home Office intimation to magistrates that the existing powers ought to be fully used.

★ ★ ★

How much significance is to be attached to the meeting of 17 leaders of western European Communism, meeting in Rome without a representative of the Soviet Union and other eastern Communist parties to supervise? I think this is the first time such a thing has happened. All the western parties were present except Iceland, Eire and Northern Ireland. The meeting was long held up because the French party stuck to its Stalinist dogma about sharpening the clash between the classes in capitalist countries, while the Italian CP was giving guarantees to the middle class and small proprietors (and even some of the small industrialists) that they would be not molested, but aided, by the state after a Socialist victory. The struggle between the Italian and French parties inereased after the Hungarian rising and the French CP switches about Algeria have helped Togliatti's victory. His party renounces violence, talks of victory through parliament and promises that non-Communist parties shall be tolerated. It does not base its policy primarily on Russian needs. This meeting may be a beginning of a practical recognition of Krushchev's theoretical statement that all capitalist countries 'must find their own way to Socialism.

★ ★ ★

Just over a year ago I went to see Nevil Shute on his farm outside Melbourne. A modest and charming man, he seemed proud mainly of his cattle and pigs. He had bought a small farm in an undeveloped area and made it a large one by buying up neighbouring land. A remarkable record on any count. His flying exploits were a career in themselves and he has a gift of story-telling that looks easy but really means writing and re-writing. It is worth analysing the mastery of ordered detail in his imaginative account of refugee children escaping from France in *The Pied Piper*, or, much better, the similar problem of detailed description in the first half of *A Town Like Alice*. Everyone is now talking about *On the Beach*. Perhaps the most memorable practical point is that the war that wipes out society begins not with Russian bombing, but with Egyptian raids that the Americans assume are Russian. The air command has no time to make enquiries.

★ ★ ★

'How impossible things were in those days!', people say when they pick up a George III penny which I inherited. It is a quarter of an inch thick and must weigh at least two ounces. But were the Georgians really so much worse off than we are? A penny bought quite a lot 200 years ago, and there were no telephones or Underground tickets requiring four of them at the same time. Here is one of the minor annoyances of life which should really be quickly ended. If you need three local calls from a public call box, you have to carry in your pocket the monstrous weight of a dozen pennies. The French have long tried to meet the problem by providing *jetons;* but this hasn't proved an adequate solution, especially as they have two sizes of *jetons* and nowadays have call-boxes, as we do, often where there is no bistro at hand. They have, however, solved the problem of the Underground queue by selling books (carnets) of tickets, and I don't know why we should not enjoy a similar system instead of queueing up with growing ill temper outside booking offices and ticket machines. As it is, quite a lot of people in this country must die of apoplexy when they are in a flurry for a call without being able to find anyone about with the right number of coppers in his pocket. A colleague tells me that he solves the problem whenever he is calling up friends by simply having the payment transferred to the recipient. But the man at the other end may not be that sort of friend. I am also told that the post office takes a large sum every year from impatient callers who, in despair of finding the correct sum, simply cover the required amount by dropping into the slot a round sum of sixpences or shillings.

★ ★ ★

Many of my favourite stories about royalty (and some I didn't know before) have been collected by Mr E. S. Turner in a book called *The Court of St James's* (Michael Joseph, 21s). Indeed, he has had time to collect so large a fund of recondite knowledge on this and that, that I almost wish I had been a schoolmaster. The chapter that was most fresh to me was his collection of verses from Poets Laureate. Poor things! I have often pitied them in our own day when they dutifully turn out some turgid verses on a state occasion. But until it became impossible to think of appropriate words of eulogy when George III went mad, these unfortunate scribes were compelled regularly to write eulogies, usually about, as Mr Turner says, 'Commerce, Culture and Connubial Bliss.' These verses they had to recite in front of the monarch surrounded by his court. The following tasty example was how the panting (or perhaps tongue-in-cheek) Eusden hailed the coronation of George II:

> Hail, Mighty monarch whose desert alone
> Would without birthright raise thee to a throne.
> Thy virtues shine peculiarly nice,
> Un-gloom'd with a confinity to vice . . .
> How exquisitely great, who can'st inspire
> Such choice that Albion mourns no more thy sire . . .
> Avaunt, degenerate grafts, or spurious breed,
> 'Tis a George only can a George succeed.

The third and fourth lines are certainly 'peculiarly nice', and so is the suggestion that George II would have deserved the throne even if he had not been born to it.

CRITIC

The Swastika Fringe

I am afraid I have been very stupid. Last week I referred to the rash of anti-semitism which had suddenly irradiated in Germany and was spreading here and elsewhere.

I had intended in my article to describe what I had found during the course of my researches at racialist quarters in England, and I said that for me the quest had begun last October in the window of a second-hand bookshop in South Kensington, which was easily identifiable as that of Pulteney & Co.

I am now horrified to discover that my reference to the bookshop has been taken by some people to mean that Mr Pulteney, by the display in his window of Nazi insignia and some unique photographs of the actual murder of Jews taken by an SS officer, was a racialist and a fascist supporter. I know well that he is the last man to hold these views. Indeed, his parents were both shot by the Nazis in 1942.

It was not very bright of me to mention Mr Pulteney's window display juxtaposed to my references to the r cialist propagandist Colin Jordan and his White Defence League. It is not therefore surprising that some people may have thought that I was accusing Mr Pulteney of holding anti-semitic and racialist views. I would like most sincerely to apologise to Mr Pulteney for using words which have laid me open to so lamentable a misconstruction.

I would like to say, as emphatically as I can, that Mr Pulteney intended by his window display only to remind people of the appalling brutality of the Nazi regime and the horrors for which the Gestapo was responsible, and to indicate the constant need for vigilance to prevent their recurrence.

JOHN RAYMOND

This England

Prizes: £1 for the first entry and 5/- for each of the others printed. Paste entries on a postcard.

I was appalled while listening to the BBC People's Service, to hear the preacher from Edinburgh turn his sermon into a speech against the H-bomb. I switched off. The BBC should ensure that speakers do not make their political propaganda. – Letter in *Yorkshire Evening Post*. (M. Martins).

Mr James Carreras is head of Britain's Hammer Films. Across all the years that people have been complaining about our hard-up film industry Mr Carreras has made himself a millionaire.

Mr Carreras makes horror films. Says he: 'The public want horror, sex, brutality, violence, and I am not ashamed to give it to them. Horror pays off.'—*Daily Mail*. (R. J. Jenkins).

'I must spend easily £5 a week on cigarettes.'

'I started smoking at 14 and thrived on it,' added George, an El Alamein veteran and ex-POW.

Today W. D. and H. O. Wills are to reward his passion for the Great Little Cigarette by presenting him with a specially-made certificate and conducting him around their Coast Road, Newcastle, factory.—Newcastle *Evening Chronicle*. (J. Levison).

At midnight on New Year's Eve we all joined hands for Auld Lang Syne. Our 12-year-old terrier, wondering what it was all about, sat up waving his paws to join in. Two of us caught hold of a paw each and he sat as firm as a rock to the end of the tune.

It was a real finish to a lovely evening, and none of us will ever forget the dear old dog.—Letter in *Evening News*. (I. Holmberg).

F. E. Smith and Casement

In May 1957 I thoughtlessly prodded a hornet's nest. I had no idea my intemperate comment on FE's conduct in the Casement affair would stir up such strong feeling. My anathema was facetious; but nonetheless – to my regret – wounding. Since then the row has spread, as such rows do. Vehement champions of Casement offer much injudicious support; and earnest apologists for Birkenhead argue as if any interpretation of contradictory evidence about events that happened 43 years ago, other than their own, must be dishonest. It seems time to wind up the discussion, to make such admissions as should be made and to state without rudeness or soft soap what I believe to be established and what still uncertain. Neither I nor anyone else on this journal has any conceivable reason for wishing either to blacken or whitewash the late Lord Birkenhead.

The argument arose out of the controversy about Casement's Black Diaries. Dr Letitia Fairfield in this journal, as well as Mr. Montgomery Hyde and others, made a thorough inquiry and concluded that the diaries were genuine. She added that this did not affect the wrong done by those within and outside the government of that time who deliberately passed round pornographic extracts from the diaries in order to stifle the demand for a reprieve and to tarnish the reputation of a good man and a distinguished Irish patriot.

During this controversy I came upon a story in Alfred Noyes's book *Justice for Casement*, describing F. E. Smith during the trial 'running down the corridor' after Sir James O'Connor, Attorney-General in Ireland, and handing him a 'photostat of a page of the indecent diary'. This story recalled an incident which I knew to be true. FE had shown passages from the diary to his guests at a mixed dinner party; at least one of those present was deeply shocked by this performance. Taking this incident and other allegations together, I incautiously said that he 'fed tasty extracts of pornography from the diary to select dinner parties'. I should have been justified if I had said at one party, and added that it seemed likely that it was not the only one. But the plural and the attribution of motive went beyond the known facts.

The first reactions from Birkenhead's friends was an angry denial that such an incident could have taken place. This defence has been tacitly withdrawn and a new line discovered. We know that FE offered the diaries to Sullivan, Casement's chief defence counsel, and that Sullivan refused to look at them, believing that Smith's object was to make them available as evidence and thereby blacken Casement's character. It is now suggested that Smith wanted Casement to be acquitted on a plea of insanity, and that it was with the same generous desire that he showed extracts from the diaries to persons who might advise him whether the diaries constitute a *prima facie* case for the plea of insanity. This view is boldly upheld by the Warden of All Souls who recently reported, quite correctly, that I had agreed in a private letter that this interpretation is 'consistent with the facts'. He omitted to add that I also said I regarded it as highly improbable. The circumstances of the time and the fact that the persons with whom FE discussed the matter were private individuals at a dinner party surely tell against this interpretation.

A further bit of evidence has been unearthed by Mr Paul Johnson. Colonel Repington (*The First World War, 1914-1918*) recalls a party at which FE was 'in great form'. The guests included the Duke of Rutland, Forbes-Robertson, Mrs. (Margaret) Montagu and another lady. FE asked Repington, who, he had heard, knew Casement, whether he thought him 'normal'. Repington replied that he had only met him once many years earlier, and that 'he was then apparently normal and very intelligent'. FE thought 'Casement could certainly be convicted, but that whether the sentence would take its course would depend on the Executive.' Repington does not tell us whether other guests were present at the conversation, or whether he took 'normal' to mean sane or heterosexual. The extract appears to me of no significance except as raising the issue whether, as Paul Johnson quite fairly put it, 'if Smith used Casement as a society talking point on two known occasions (showing extracts from the diary on one of them) it is not unreasonable to assume, as Critic assumed, that there were others'.

Reviewing the evidence on this point, I remain of the opinion that it was improper, to use no stronger word, for the Attorney-General during the trial to discuss Casement's mentality, let alone his diaries or the chances of his hanging, with persons who were not likely to be discreet and who had no qualifications except as gossips to discuss the matter. I repeat that it is possible, though not probable, that he was concerned to get Casement off on a plea of insanity and that anyone who wishes to believe this improbability is entitled to do so.

All this raises the question of FE's conduct of the trial. The evidence here is contradictory and inconclusive. The two letters which Sarjeant Sullivan wrote to Smith immediately after the case expressed gratitude for FE's courtesy during the trial and acknowledged the fact that the diaries were offered to him for use if he wished to plead his client's insanity. He was sure that they would not help Casement – a view confirmed by his junior colleague who looked at them. The evidence which Mr Paul Johnson cited of Sullivan's views when he was 83 (not 93, as Lord Birkenhead unfortunately wrote in the biography of his father) is materially different in only one respect. Sullivan recalled that FE was 'savage' because he had refused to make the letters available as evidence. It can be fairly argued that, while the earlier letters reflected the gratitude of a member of the Irish Bar who was treated with every consideration when he first appeared in a London court (and unhappily broke down), the later view had behind it years of accumulated information and controversy. One may prefer the evidence of the first letter, but no one has the right to accuse Paul Johnson of manipulating the evidence because he prefers the later testimony. The only incontrovertible fact which can be stated in answer to the question whether FE wanted Casement to be hanged is that, as Attorney-General, he refused his *fiat* for an appeal to the House of Lords. On this point the present Lord Birkenhead quotes FE's own words: there was not much legal ground for his *fiat*; 'it would have been easier to have consented, but that would have been a negation of my duty'.

Most of the accounts fail to consider the grim circumstances of the time. It was the period of Britain's greatest danger of defeat, when the Irish Americans were doing their best to keep the US out of war, and making the full propaganda use of the executions that followed the Easter Rising. Casement's trial was a political event, with Smith doing a delicate job of trying to offset propaganda in the US while at the same time placating British opinion, which was inflamed against Ireland and especially against Casement. Responsible persons differed and dithered about the expediency of Casement's execution. The Archbishop of Canterbury thought it politically unwise. The present Lord Birkenhead recalls that Asquith's biographers say that the Cabinet wished to reprieve Casement but could not do so for lack of 'an alienist of real authority' to certify him mad. It seems hardly necessary to point out that they needed no alienist's certificate if they desired a reprieve. In fact the Cabinet hesitated under opposite pressures and eventually decided to satisfy the British public by hanging Casement, and to stifle Irish-American indignation by spreading the irrelevant scandal of Casement's diaries. That this policy was deliberately adopted we know from Mr Montgomery Hyde – as well as from the boasts of Sir Basil Thompson, Sir Ernley Blackwell and Admiral Hall.

The essentials of this story are not personal, though biographers, journalists and readers are naturally fascinated by the drama of FE *versus* Casement. Casement has been described as a Jekyll and Hyde character. A similar point may be made about FE, who was not, as his opponents were inclined to think, only an insolent bully, but also frequently charming, generous and affectionate. It is the historical irony of the story that has conditioned my mind about it. I have always thought it shocking that it should have been FE who prosecuted Casement. True, it was his

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normal task as Attorney-General; but he could have given the job to the Solicitor-General in a case in which his own record and position was so deeply involved. As Galloper Smith he had gone to all lengths in supporting rebellion and mutiny against the King's government in Northern Ireland. If European war had not broken out, FE, and not Casement, might have been in the dock, charged with treason. But in FE's case, it was his own country against which he had supported rebellion. Casement died because he was an Irish patriot who tried to use England's extremity as Ireland's opportunity. FE lived to become Lord Chancellor; he was on the winning side and the Irish rebel on the losing side. The dice were loaded in his favour.

KINGSLEY MARTIN

Krushchev's New Society

(Last week Mr Alexander Werth described his return to Russia after an absence of eleven years. In this article he probes further into the social and intellectual attitudes of some of his Russian acquaintances.)

ANNA IVANOVNA was delighted that, until they got a new flat of their own, Kolya and his young wife were going to stay with her, living in the little annex of the *izba*. She made it a little too obvious that she preferred her younger son to her elder son. 'Vanya', she would say, 'is a good boy, but he's really awfully uncultured. He was much too long in the army, and then he was induced to spend another couple of years on the Virgin Lands, and his education isn't up to much. Working a crane – what kind of job is that? Also, he married an awfully silly woman he picked up during the war, and she has no idea about bringing up the two children. I am trying to get them put in a boarding school. But Kolya, that's different. He graduated brilliantly and he's going to become a very great scientist, I assure you. And next year, I expect he's going to become a member of the party'.

Kolya, with whom I had a long talk the following day, struck me indeed as the very best type of young Soviet citizen. He was earnest, tremendously conscientious in his work, passionately interested in science, and yet enjoying life in every way. Except for his delicate features and hands, there was nothing left of the poor half-starved kid of the war years. But he was modest and not bumptious. 'Your mother says', I remarked, 'you are going to be a very great scientist'.

He laughed. 'Mother always exaggerates where I'm concerned. She thinks I'm the great masterpiece of her life. I assure you, I'm a very ordinary chap, but conscious of doing my bit for the general good of our country. There are millions like me – you saw some of them at the wedding. Rather noisy affair, don't you think? Still, once in a lifetime . . . But we *are* serious-minded, though not perhaps as much so as the Chinese. We had some Chinese students at the Institute – and really, they overdo it. I've never seen such swots in all my life. They form their own study-circles and work day and night to get through their exams. They don't enjoy life the way we do. Now, Valya and I spent four weeks in the Caucasus last summer, mountain-climbing half the time, we were there in a young scientists' camp, at the foot of Mount Elbrus. And then, after days of mountain-climbing, we went to Orjonikidze, and six of us took a taxi down the Georgian Military Highway, all the way to Tbilisi. Cost 100 roubles a head, but it was worth it. We recited Lermontov and Pushkin, and sang songs – it was great fun'.

'Are you going to be a party member?'

'Yes, I hope so – next year. I've been pretty active in the Komsomol, so there should be no difficulty. I don't know how you people in the west feel about things, but here in the Soviet Union we are tremendously optimistic about the future. Look at all the building that's being done, not only in Moscow, but all over the place. Industrially we'll be miles ahead of the capitalist countries 15 or 20 years from now. Mind you, we are not worrying whether America goes Communist or not in our lifetime – or even in a hundred years time. Let them stick to their old ways if they want. But Krushchev was right in a lot of the things he said to the Americans. In the end, I suppose we *shall* 'bury' capitalism.'

'But look, Kolya,' I said, 'aren't you, as you become more and more prosperous, going to develop a bourgeois mentality?'

'There *is* a slight danger of that, and there is plenty of *obyvatelschina* still – a *petit-bourgeois* mentality – in Russia. And our improved living standards tend to encourage this with many people. But the fact that we go in for TV and washing-machines and electric razors doesn't mean that we are becoming like Americans. Nearly every one of the young people I know is more or less conscious of his social and political duties; you don't have to be miserably poor to be a good Communist! Anyway, I've been reading about an alleged "new class" which, according to the West, is developing in Russia. It isn't true. There is great inequality of incomes. People are still paid according to the work they do. I earn nearly twice as much as my brother Vanya, and as much as my father. Does that make me a bourgeois? Of course, people who earn a lot of money can leave a good deal to their children; but, unless the children also work very hard and hold important jobs, the money in itself won't get them anywhere.'

'There's also been a lot in the papers lately about "Communist morality" – especially in *Komsomolskaya Pravda*. What do you make of that, Kolya?'

'As an active Komsomol member, I know a good deal about it. Collective pressure, the pressure of public opinion (rather than the law) is now playing a growing part in shaping people's characters. There is far less drunkenness than there used to be; it's the collective pressure that does it, especially in the towns. In the villages things aren't so good yet, but it'll come. And,' Kolya grinned, 'I've pretty well knocked religion out of my mother. She still has a secret hankering for it, but she doesn't like to appear old-fashioned.'

'And sex?'

'Oh,' he said, 'you are *so* western. Sex seems an obsession in the West. I know it's important; but it's not all *that* important. We are not saints, and don't pretend to be. We very seldom discuss sex, but there *are* certain minimum rules of sexual conduct which in a Socialist society we expect to be observed. There's plenty of dissolute living in a city like Moscow, and all sorts of funny things go on in the villages where, since the war, women are far more numerous than men. But this will straighten itself out in time. The important thing is that there should be comradeship between boys and girls, men and women; and this implies mutual respect. And if there's respect, there can't be swinish behaviour. In our Komsomol unit recently we publicly examined the case of a pretty dissolute chap who really treated one of the girls swinishly – got her in the family way, wouldn't marry her, denied that it was he – a sordid business. We didn't press him to marry her; it would have been no good – least of all from her point of view; but we threw him out of the Komsomol for uncomradely behaviour; and, though he is a good worker, we have been boycotting him ever since. It'll be a warning to others. Marriage, based on a real feeling of affection and comradeship, seems by far the best solution; and, in most cases, it works. Sometimes, for a variety of reasons, it doesn't work and, provided the children's interests are protected, there's no point in perpetuating such marriages. The present divorce law is too unwieldy, but soon it's going to be much easier to get a divorce. On the whole, we believe that marriage provides the most sensible arrangement with 95 per cent of people . . .'

If I have concentrated on the Antonov family it is because they struck me as being a typical Soviet family – the matriarchal, but increasingly Soviet mother; the silent, rather nondescript father; the elder boy whose life had been partly crippled by the war, but who, at 35, was making a belated attempt to climb a little up the economic ladder; and the younger boy, the complete, immensely conscientious young Soviet citizen, with a boundless faith in the future, and a reasonable chance of becoming somebody important in the regime.

I met many others, some very like the Antonovs, others unlike them. Especially in

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and around Intourist hotels, I met a good many spiv types; but they are becoming less common than they were a few years ago. I talked to numerous university students, and, on the whole, I am convinced that there is such a human species as 'Soviet man'. L. F. Ilyichev, one of the ideological chiefs of the Central Committee, and a man very close to Krushchev is, I am sure, not altogether wrong when he says:

> Bourgeois ideologists and propagandists are entirely wrong when they say Socialism cannot alter the conscience and psychology of man, since man will always be, by nature, a scrounger and an egoist . . . There is one German 'expert' on the USSR who went so far as to say that Soviet man is essentially no different from bourgeois man, that the bolshevization of the Soviet people has proved a failure and that the further intellectual development of the people can only 'harm the Bolsheviks'. (*Communist*, September 1959, p. 48)

It is true that there is an immense (though not necessarily starry-eyed) curiosity among young Soviet people about the West; and this curiosity is not being fully satisfied. When there is a western film, play or exhibition on, people rush to see it. They are very much interested in foreign culture, but are less impressed than they used to be by foreign consumer goods. The American exhibition at Sokolniki was not an overwhelming success. 'Sure,' people said, 'their consumer goods are still better than ours, but ours will be just as good in five years' time; it was too much like a department store; we got no clear vision of the immensity and sweep of America as a great industrial country. However, we *did* like their cars.'

Sometimes I wondered whether the Russian authorities weren't being unnecessarily cautious in their handling of cultural agreements with the West. The argument of my old friend Yuri Zhukov, now in charge of foreign cultural relations, against the introduction of 'Trojan horses' is all very well if this means that *Dracula* and sexy films shouldn't be shown in Moscow cinemas; but why should an educated Soviet citizen not be allowed to read *The Times*, *Le Monde*, or the NEW STATESMAN, for that matter? *Faute de mieux*, young Russians snatch up large stacks of the *Daily Worker* in no time, but I am sure they would like something more substantial, and, after all, what serious harm could it possibly do them?

Not that the authorities are unconscious of the dangers of a certain *embourgeoisement* inherent in the Soviet system itself, quite regardless of western Trojan horses. Hence the (still somewhat inconclusive) educational reform making young people spend two years 'on production'; hence also the potentially much more far-reaching reform whereby, some day, all young people will be brought up in boarding schools. The underlying purpose of this, far from being an 'Etonization' of Soviet education, is, on the contrary, to equalize young people, and to create among them a much deeper community spirit than they would get if they lived, throughout their childhood and adolescence, with their families. Such children will, of course, spend their week-ends and holidays with their parents, but the reform (still at an early stage) nevertheless suggests that the cult of the family, though very real to-day, should not be overdone in a Communist society. This is perhaps still one of the more complex problems, on which no final decisions have yet been taken.

ALEXANDER WERTH

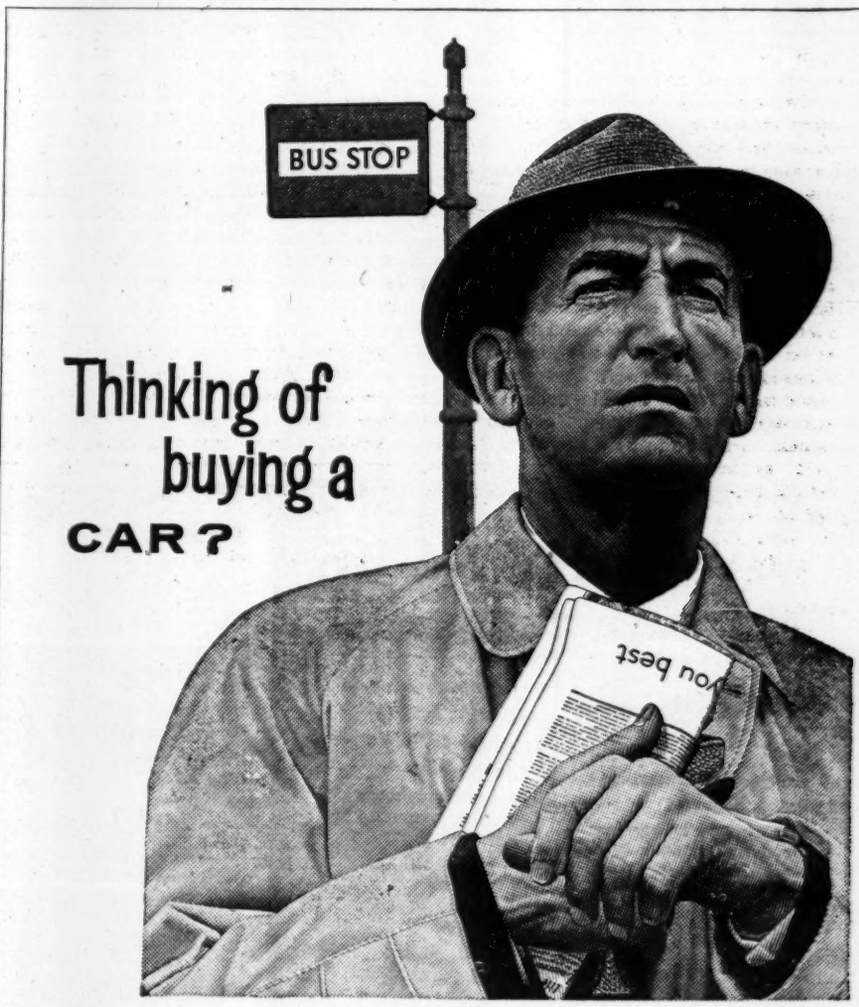
(To be continued)

The Arts and Entertainment

Remember to Remember

IN ITALY, Rossellini makes a triumphal return to neo-realism. The home team of Jack Clayton, Karel Reisz, and Tony Richardson hacks a brave new trail through the Rank shrubbery. Colour prejudice gnaws at the heart of *Odds Against Tomorrow*, Belafonte's brilliant and under-praised thriller. There's life in dogs both old and new. But the New Wave, as such, belongs to France.

Numbers alone would make it a movement. Louis Malles, Claude Chabrol, François Truffaut, Vadim, and Marcel Camus are its leading directors, although we've yet to see their best work. Their styles and temperaments differ vastly. But what they share is youth (most of them are still in their twenties), and what Georges Sadoul, in a *Sight and Sound* article, tags as '. . . lyricism, which is an essential feature of romanticism.' In *Hiroshima Mon Amour* – chosen to open the International Film Theatre, at Westbourne Grove – the lyricism has teeth. The opening shot of two lovers, locked in the half-light, dissolves to a 20-minute newsreel of the bomb and its aftermath. The fireball swells horribly on the screen. A surgeon probes at a melted face. The sight-seeing buses patrol the new city. And the lovers' dialogue counterpoints



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each image. 'I've seen everything in Hiroshima', says the woman. 'You know nothing. Nothing', insists the man.

Time shuttles backwards and forwards. The woman – a French actress, in Japan to make an anti-war film – recalls her love for a German soldier in Nevers, fourteen years ago. The hand of her Japanese lover – an architect, picked up in a bar – reminds her of the dead man in occupied France. Their identities merge; the past infects the marrow of the present. Intolerable memories – of the German's death, of public humiliation, of madness in a cellar – salt the sexuality of the brief encounter. Each pain has its parallel. The woman's anguish in Nevers is juxtaposed with the agony of Hiroshima. The scale of death is irrelevant. Both incidents were crimes against love and humanity, and the ultimate crime is to forget that they were committed.

Alain Resnais's direction, the script by Marguerite Duras, the camera-work of the French and Japanese units, and the performances of Emanuelle Riva and Eiji Okada, as the lovers, are all in themselves superb. But what gives *Hiroshima Mon Amour* its extraordinary quality is the compactness of its composition. Everything is made to tell. The film was imagined as a whole, and its realisation is complete. Inspired editing by Henri Colpi, and Resnais himself, gives past and present a tragic cohesion. Images of joy (a cycle ride through winter woods), images of grief (a dead man's blood-stained mouth), and images of unease (a barred window) make their brief and vivid impact, stamping themselves on the imagination like subliminal ads. Nothing is left to chance. You see what you were meant to see. The film demands that you share its obsession, and no compromise is possible. If there's to be a shooting match between the neo-realists and the neo-romantics (which God forbid) watch out for this one at the barricades.

All that *A Summer Place* (Warner) demands is the fortitude to endure its 122 minutes. Shot in a particularly plummy Technicolor, it traces the tale of drunken socialite Arthur Kennedy, who loses his wife to millionaire Richard Egan, whose daughter has an affair with Mr Kennedy's son, who threatens to kill Mrs Egan Mark I, who believes that sex is sinful. Mr Kennedy is handed such droll lines as: 'A gentleman is one who never insults one unintentionally.' In view of that remark, let me make myself clear. This is an unqualified stinker.

PHILIP OAKES

Too Cool

FOR those of us who are Hindus, Jews or (like so many American jazz modernists) Muslim, the 1950s did not exist. By our own calendars we have a few more years to wait before generalising about the 'character' of the past decade. Still, as we are surrounded by men trying to sum up the past ten years, it is perhaps impolite to advertise our heterodoxy. Very well: what, from the jazz critic's point of view has been happening since 1950?

Let me make no bones about it. Artistically the Fifties, though producing a far greater quantity of jazz in a far greater number of countries than in any previous decade, were disappointing. American jazz, which is still the only one that really counts, remained parasitic on the achievements of earlier years. The young modernists experimented aimlessly and eclectically, with the incidental results (familiar to students of modern painting and poetry) of making one 'cool' experimenter indistinguishable from several dozen others; but the only innovations which retained their power were those of Parker, Gillespie, Monk and the men of the Forties. The most important jazzplayer of the decade, and the one who best typifies it – Miles Davis – is an altogether lesser man than those who dominated earlier: an Armstrong or a Parker. He is a beautiful, melancholy, technically rather limited individualist, but no *chef d'école*, though the leader of an exceptionally fruitful small group. The most talented composer-leader of the period, John Lewis of the Modern Jazz Quartet, has confined his great gifts to the interior decoration of a few musical drawing-rooms. Compared to the vast mansions which were still being built and furnished by that old lion of the Twenties, Duke Ellington, and the ruthless *Bauhaus* explorations of that pioneer of the Forties, Thelonious Monk, Lewis's structures look pretty flimsy.

The Fifties did not even produce many new musicians of stature, a fact underlined by the long list of eminent obituaries during the decade: Bechet, Lester Young, Billie Holiday, Tatum, Catlett, Baby Dodds, among the older styles; Parker, Navarro, Clifford Brown among the moderns. Old talents were rediscovered or appreciated – Monk among the moderns, Buck Clayton, Vic Dickenson and several veterans of the Thirties – but there were few genuinely new faces.

Most of this sterility was due to a wholly disastrous desire to intellectualise jazz, to make it academically respectable, and at ease among the conservatoires, summer schools and biennales. Respectability is the death of a music which exists because it is a protest against artistic and social orthodoxy, and which operates in a way wholly different from 'straight' music. (Respectability does not even pay dividends: the man who, in the Fifties, became – with Paul Robeson and Kwame Nkrumah – the best-respected Negro in the world, was an old-fashioned jazz entertainer, Louis Armstrong.) Fortunately for jazz the musical failure of status-seeking became steadily more obvious. The jazz tradition, expelled by the front door, re-entered by the back. The reputation of the Fifties has been at least partly saved by what will, in retrospect, seem the most important phenomenon of their jazz history: the return to the blues.

Unlike the 'revival' movement of the Forties, which petered out in the Fifties (except among the young European public), this was no archeological reconstruction of the past. The blues which fertilised jazz, including the most experimental and 'far out', was the contemporary urbanised Negro folk-music and gospel song which, thanks to the vast teenage commercial boom of the middle Fifties, enjoyed a fantastic popular vogue in the debased form of rock and roll. It is no accident that many of the 'hard blowers' among modern saxophonists play close to this style, that new musicians (like Coltrane and Ray Charles) have been drawn from the rhythm-and-blues field, and that connections with hot gospelling sects are today a valuable qualification for a jazz-player. Jazz is when men blow out their souls, and not merely musical figures. That is why Bix Beiderbecke is remembered, not because he 'used higher intervals of a chord as a melody line and backed them with appropriately related changes', thus anticipating Bird Parker. It is to the credit of the Fifties' jazz that, while not abandoning any of its technical sophistication, it began to rediscover this fact.

FRANCIS NEWTON

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Mr Glock's New Deal

THE BBC's new Controller of Music, Mr William Glock, has been justly praised for sweeping away the old régime's deep-seated prejudice against non-tonal music. The latest product of his new deal is a weekly series of twelve chamber concerts, given before an invited audience at the Maida Vale Studio, which are to feature the more revolutionary twentieth-century composers together with masters of earlier times. Schoenberg, Webern and Henze (as well as Stravinsky, Bartok and Britten) will rub shoulders with Machaut, Handel and Beethoven. The enterprise is most welcome, since this kind of music, so widely available on the Continent, is almost totally absent from London's public musical life. ('Invited audience' is jargon; anyone can get a ticket from the BBC Ticket Unit.)

The opening concert, last Thursday, presented *Le Marteau sans Maître* by Pierre Boulez, flanked by two of Mozart's string quintets. In fairness to the too-much-abused old régime at the BBC, one should say that this type of 'ancient and modern' concert has been a familiar broadcast feature for years (Machaut-Stravinsky, Mozart-Bartok, etc.), and that the British première of *Le Marteau* was given in a Third Programme-ICA public concert in 1957, with works by Nono, Stockhausen and Webern. And in fairness to everybody, one might suggest that 'ancient and modern' concerts are a tiresome neo-classical craze, falsely proclaiming that pre- and post-romantic composers have something superlative in common, lacked by the romantics. In fact, they have nothing in common at all: the 'new music' is really new, with no earlier antecedents than Stravinsky and Schoenberg. It seems inexplicable that the nineteenth century should have been entirely excluded from these concerts; if the intention was to shun the beaten track, what about, say, the masterly but unfashionable quartets of Mendelssohn and Reger? But we can be sure that Mr Glock has a broad enough vision to give us the best music of every school and period – which it is the BBC's responsibility to do, rather than to propagate fashionable orthodoxies.

This said, it is admittedly a relief to be able to hear more *avant-garde* music. And having heard the Boulez work again, what are we to make of it? Very little, at present; for, to be honest, who understands it? Alto flute, xylorimba, vibraphone, percussion, guitar, viola and contralto weave predetermined but seemingly random panchromatic lines into spasmodic patterns which baffle the ear and mind (even of Stravinsky). Not having yet absorbed Schoenberg, much less Webern, how can we expect to come to terms with Boulez? There is a simple lack of communication; unable to understand the language, we cannot grasp what he means to express. Of course, the *avant-garde* neo-classical aesthetic lays down that he 'expresses' nothing; the music is merely structure and texture. But Stravinsky says this of his own music, and *Threni* flatly contradicts him. Perhaps Boulez, too, is self-deluded, and time will make clear what his music is about?

One thing is evident: the work is a self-consistent unity – almost. 'Tonally', it is uniformly non-tonal; it never lapses into unintentional tonal implications, as do the *Refrains and Choruses* of Harrison Bertwhistle heard at the SPNM, in which a pedal E misleadingly implies A minor for over a minute. Rhythmically, too, it is consistent in its utter irregularity, unlike another SPNM composition, Hugh Wood's viola and piano variations, a well-wrought work in which non-tonal harmony is unfortunately deprived of its character by the orderly rhythms of the nineteenth century. But Boulez commits a curious solecism in the second movement: despite the score's rhythmic complexity and persistently changing time-signatures, the music actually comes out as rumba-conga-samba-bongo, to which one can tap one's foot securely. Here he (unwittingly?) enters the phoney world of Liebermann's Jazz Concerto; practically the whole movement could be notated in 2/4. Or perhaps the occasional isolated semiquaver that might make all the difference was skimped in the New Music Ensemble's performance? Bravely undertaking this impossibly difficult work, they were remarkably assured, but their account of it was inevitably far from perfect: the conductor, John Carewe, was not always faithful to the rhythmic instructions, the viola tone was poor, and the flautist's deficiencies in the matter of overblowing transformed many a Webernian minor ninth into a semitone and *vice versa*. Well, well, we must hear it again and again (next performance, RFH Recital Room, 8 February); familiarity will eventually bring understanding, and it will one day either be recognised as a masterpiece or vanish into oblivion with Scriabin's ingrown chromaticism. Just now, we cannot be sure whether there is a master behind this particular hammer.

* * *

Of Covent Garden's *Traviata*, little need be said. It should have been obvious that if Joan Sutherland was to have a chance of becoming a first-rate Violetta, she needed all the resources of coaching, producing and conducting that went to make her an outstanding Lucia. As it was, the production was non-existent, the conducting spiritless, and she had apparently been coached to take a too-persistently pathetic view of the character, vocally. Nor was she helped by the supporting cast, who made little of their roles, except for Marie Collier as Flora and John Dobson as Gastone. Small wonder that, out on her own, she was only intermittently in good voice, and failed to convince one for a moment that she was Violetta. She will sing the part far better; she may be miscast, but this production makes it impossible to say.

DERYCK COOKE

Figurative Painters

HAVING previously written about the five Bomberg School painters showing at the AIA as if they were indistinguishable (rather as if I thought of them as a coxed four loyally pulling the college boat along the main-stream of art, with John Berger coaching from the tow-path), perhaps I ought to make it clear that my admiration for them isn't inspired merely by their choice of a master I happen to admire but is an admiration for individual talents.

One of the things that some of them have inherited from Bomberg is the way they have of using strips of paint in building up their pictures, almost as the Impressionists used commas. These strips are the traces of the natural movement of a hand with a loaded brush: they are the width of a medium brush, and they tend to be about four to six inches long—the natural length of a movement made from the elbow. But the strips

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aren't always used for the same purpose. In Denis Creffield's *Royal Naval College, Greenwich—1*, strips are used as a scaffolding in space, to define the architecture of objects (they are like the linear web of Analytical Cubism in everything but the thickness of the lines): what they are about is the object, a self-contained thing out there. In Cliff Holden's *La Vega, Almunecar*, these same strips drawn across a landscape seem not so much to define the landscape itself as to chart the observer's possible movement through the landscape: they mean, not a distance within the object itself in space, but the distance to be traversed through space by somebody moving over the object.

These opposing intentions in drawing with the brush are symptomatic of opposing attitudes. Holden is a lyric and subjective artist. His sensations of the object are always referred back to his position, spatial and emotional, in relation to the object. Creffield is concerned with the otherness of the object: his paintings reconstruct the sensation given by the object as if the sensation was out there, independent of him. His paintings are something like early Cubist landscapes by Braque—they make a similar use of a linear scaffolding, have a similar kind of perspective, are similar in composition—except that the texture of the sensation as he reconstructs it is not composed of sober, Cézannesque, transparent planes, but is a rich, *malerisch* substance which has the dizzily flamboyant luminosity of certain kinds of Turner. In the Greenwich picture, structure is challenged, threatened, by the solvent of brilliant solar light, and triumphs rapturously.

Dorothy Mead's way of thinking seems closely to correspond with that of Creffield, but her way of feeling, it seems to me, tends to affirm the supremacy of light, as women's painting often does: the sensation is reconstructed almost as a crystalline structure with an inner light. Andrew Forge chooses to show only some large charcoal drawings in this exhibition: had he been showing some of his recent paintings, they would not have altered the impression that he is the least *malerisch* of the group, an innately classical and monumental artist. The objects in these drawings breathe, expand with energy, but are held, firmly situated in space, firm and compact as forms.

The exhibition includes paintings by two artists not in the Bomberg line, Joe Tilson and Michael Fussell, and these provide a foil in three ways. Firstly, in the hanging: the immediate effectiveness of Tilson's large canvases, with their broad, sweeping forms and aggressive colours, is used in the hang to give the exhibition as a whole a direct decorative impact. Secondly, Tilson and Fussell define the opposing limits within which the other five painters work. At one end of the scale, Tilson paints a Lanyonesque kind of post-Cubist picture in which figuration seems to be subordinated to the abstract architecture of the work itself. At the other end of the scale, Fussell's figuration is fairly literal and direct, in the line of modern romantic quasi-expressionist landscape, of Soutine and Permeke and Rouault. At the same time, the two extremes aren't at opposite poles: there is something of Soutine in Tilson, as in Lanyon, something of Cubism in Fussell. The Bomberg followers work between these extremes.

So the third, and main, respect in which Tilson and Fussell provide a foil is in that they show that the unity of the exhibition doesn't derive from Bomberg but from the pressure of an emergent idea – to paint pictures which are both to be intensely concrete as things in themselves and to give an intense concreteness to our sensations of nature. This exhibition is merely a trailer for a new and widespread movement of which we are likely to see a great deal in the Sixties. At the time of writing, not one of the pictures at the AIA has been sold.

DAVID SYLVESTER

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Are Jews Different?

AFTER some months in and out of what seemed to me a shallow trough, *Panorama* took an upward leap on Monday. Instead of a general prelude of the customary majestic kind, it opened with a staccato – indeed, *Staccato-type* – montage of anti-Semitic *graffiti*: once more, it was clear, we were to consider the topic already dealt with so exhaustively in the press and on TV and radio.

I wonder how many viewers switched off, saying 'Oh, we've had enough of that?' My guess is that any who did were outnumbered by those who felt 'Well, we've had quite a lot of this subject lately, but let's see what they say about it.' Despite its frequent dullness, its occasional pomposity, its embarrassingly elephantine fits of skittishness, we do instinctively expect higher-quality handling of a major issue from *Panorama* than from other programmes – a considerable tribute to its producers and to Richard Dimbleby.

Mr Dimbleby's own introduction on this occasion was not above criticism. He asked: Are Jews in fact 'different'? For 'in such a difference, if it does exist, lie the roots of anti-semitism' – a highly arguable simplification which seemed to prejudge what was to come. The main interviews, however, were absorbingly candid and of a high order of intelligence. Robert Kee probed sufficiently deep, but with grace and respect; and it would be hard to find four British Jews more diversely distinguished, and more articulate, than Ian Mikardo, Arnold Wesker, Ewen Montagu and Robert Henriques.

Of all four you felt that it must be true that, as Mr Montagu put it, 'one feels so little different from anybody else in England'. They share, said Mr Kee, both in our 'Britishness' and in 'mutual differences'. No one could have looked more English and more 'county' than Colonel Henriques; yet no one in his family, he told us, has married a Gentile for three centuries. Mr Montagu disclosed that, when trying cases at the Middlesex Sessions, he sometimes has to lean over backwards to avoid being unduly harsh to Jewish criminals (who 'let the party down'). One of them (I think Henriques) said that, visiting Israel, 'for the first time in your life you don't feel somebody special, somebody marked out'.

Mr Kee wound up with a restrained, but splendidly bitter, comment on 'simple louts who have to attack somebody in order to prove that they exist at all'. But were the louts viewing? At least no Jewish or non-Jewish viewer can have failed to realise poignantly that, whatever is behind anti-semitism, there is (as was said in this programme) 'a situation about it'.

I must mention briefly two particularly delightful ITV programmes – Paul Robeson's illustrated and informal discussion on modern jazz with Johnny Dankworth, and *The Way We Live*, a contribution by Tyne-Tees to the commercial network, in which a documentary on fishing was accompanied by songs in Ewan MacColl's special style, the words being synchronised ingeniously with shots of net-repairing, rope-splicing, gulls, fish, and modern equipment (radar, echo-sounder, Diesel). Both programmes were creditably bull-free, and evoked their poetry from everyday life.

TOM DRIBERG

Filming Classical Ballet

AFTER thirty years the Royal Ballet has produced the first permanent record of its work in the shape of a film. There should have been earlier records, but Ninette de Valois may have been over-anxious about the company's reputation, forgetting that any contemporary illustration of its development would be of historical interest, quite apart from its artistic merit. But to see a moment of Margot Fonteyn dancing in the ballroom scene of *Les Apparitions* at the age of eighteen, or Robert Helpmann as Dr Coppelius or Mr O'Reily would be worth a great deal to any student of the theatre.

Besides this, there is the matter of preserving as many classical ballets as possible in their original form It is not so generally known that there is no very satisfactory kind of dance notation, so that *Le Lac des Cygnes, Giselle* and so on are being handed down from dancer to dancer through the generations, with always certain modifications and changes to suit shifting taste. The Royal Ballet has now probably the nearest versions of the originals, brought out of Russia by the *régisseur*, Nicolai Sergeyev. But as Henry Irving messed about with Shakespeare, so the modern choreographers have

messed about with Petipa. With Irving, the texts remained to refer back to when tastes changed; with *The Sleeping Beauty* there will be no indisputable chronicle until it is filmed.

The present film, being shown at the Columbia cinema, does not cover any one ballet in its entirety, but takes three of the best productions, *Ondine*, *Firebird* and *Le Lac des Cygnes Act II*, to make a comprehensive but condensed version of each. Paul Czinner has directed the filming in a straightforward, but also a sensitive fashion. He uses the Covent Garden proscenium arch as a frame, and the close-ups not too close, but rather as though one had momentarily raised a pair of opera glasses. The colour is on the timid side, but on film brilliant hues are still so inclined to come out crude that it is better to be amiably tasteful. The swan ballet is the weakest of the three. Margot Fonteyn looks strained, while the corps de ballet lacks as always that serene stylishness, so marked in Russian companies. But the *Firebird* comes out as an exciting orgy of movement and fairy romance, Fonteyn dancing with a nervous fastidiousness worthy of any magic bird. In *Ondine* she is even more exquisite as the watersprite, all frail charm, and humour, attaining an unearthly transparence that seems to affect her very physique. Michael Somes partners excellently throughout the film, where his rather severe style of underacting is effective and never embarrassing.

ANNABEL FARJEON

Correspondence

THE SWASTIKA FRINGE

SIR, – The attitude taken by ordinary decent people to the outbreak of anti-semitism and Nazism, as expressed by Mr John Raymond, is respectable as a product of indignation but hardly as a product of good sense. You can no more cure anti-semitism by punishing it, Nazism by legislation, than you can cure, say, General Paralysis of the Insane – the diseases have symptoms in common – by the same means.

The German Chancellor is being urged to rid his administration, the judiciary, and the public services, of ex-, and perhaps not so ex-, Nazis. It would surely be found that the majority of them are people who simply served under the Nazis and whose loyalty is to their service and not to any particular party. I have read that there are a thousand judges still in office who were judges under the Nazis. Would it be sensible, or possible, to remove them? Where are their replacements to come from? Where is Dr Adenauer supposed to find the tens of thousands of trained civil servants he would suddenly need, if the services were purged in the manner suggested? But supposing the thing to be possible, it would surely be very unwise A few thousand Nazis in public employment can be watched, and controlled. In so far as they are good at their official work, they can continue to be useful. In so far as they are dangerous, they are automatically under observation. Thrust them out, and you promote a flourishing and bitterly resentful underground movement very hard to control. Germans have many virtues, but as a people, and so far as one can make such a generalisation, they are romantic, even hysterical, and have been addicted to the grave social vice of conspiratorial politics in times of trouble since the days of the Holy Vehm. Surely the wise course for the German leaders is to make sure that only very sound people are recruited to the public services, so that the Nazi element, while continuing to serve the State, is progressively disabled by comparative weakness from the criminal courses incident to its beliefs.

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One good purpose will have been served by these outbreaks in Germany if they cause the western governments to think again about re-arming the Germans; and especially about arming them with atomic and nuclear weapons. We cannot possibly be sure that the Adenauer government, excluding its wily but probably honest leader, does not regard itself as a caretaker government, preparing the revival of militaristic imperialism of the Nazi kind. For all we know, the real attitude of the majority of really powerful Germans, like Krupp, to these rowdy neo-Nazis, is . . . 'For heaven's sake, keep quiet! Wait! It's too soon'.

As for anti-semitism and racialism generally in Britain, again I think that Mr Raymond's generous indignation has misled him. It is clear that the Mr Jordan he describes has, to put it mildly, a twisted mentality. But if he is to be turned out of his job, let it be only because, as a teacher, he has shown himself to be untrustworthy or incompetent. If he confines himself to teaching his 'general subjects' by the book and is definitely not infecting the children in his care with his own disease, it would be unjust to sack him and it would merely convince him that the Elders of Zion were after him. Naturally, if he can be shown to have been teaching racialism in school, then he should be removed and offered the necessary medical treatment, no doubt obtainable under the National Health Service.

Racial propaganda is always ridiculous and sometimes dirty. That does not mean that freedom of the press or any other freedom should be impaired to prevent it. It would be madness to give the executive power to suppress this kind of publication, for we can be quite certain that in due course the power would be turned against *our* freedom. No politician can ever resist the temptation to use instruments for the silencing of opposition when it comes to the pinch. The answer to evil propaganda is good propaganda and good example; not legal sanctions which, in any case, would be ineffectual.

Publicists are for ever calling upon the Germans to beat their breasts, wear sackcloth and cry that they repent, for the unspeakably vile crimes which they committed between 1933 and 1944. And the Germans are urged to teach their children about that crime. While we allow nations to endure—that is, nationalism (and once again England has been one of the stumbling blocks to European union), then surely we had better admit that the Germans cannot possibly do any such thing. Human beings cannot live on terms with themselves without admiration for their community's past. No such history as our publicists advocate will be taught until all of us, everywhere, are taught from a single text book which says, here are the crimes, and here the heroisms, of humanity, and of individuals. Until that day, nationalism, which we are busily encouraging in Germany, calls for a nationalist, that is an imaginary, history and mystique.

EDWARD HYAMS

Molash,
Canterbury, Kent

SIR, – I feel sure, for the record, John Raymond will allow me to say that the Council of Christians and Jews, of which 'our not unreticent Primate' is a president, and which is supported by many leading Free Churchmen, has issued a statement deploring the present outbreaks of anti-Semitism.

The final paragraph reads, 'A special responsibility rests clearly on the Churches at this time – first, to identify themselves with their Jewish brethren, especially in those places where the Jewish communities may be directly involved; secondly, to exert all possible influence against any extension of the outbreak; and finally, but by no means least, to apply themselves with renewed vigour to the long-term task of uprooting the widespread underlying prejudices which provide such fertile soil for extremist agitators of all kinds.'

T. J. FOINETTE

9 Marlborough Road
Exeter

SIR, – In the leading article of your issue of 9 January you make the allegation that the police chiefs in Aachen, Bonn, Dortmund, Düsseldorf, Essen, Gelsenkirchen, Cologne, 'all held high rank in the SS'.

I am sure that this statement is made in good faith; but it is as surely based on a most incorrect piece of information. For not one of the said police chiefs (*Polizeipräsidenten*) has ever had any connection with the SS, and in one specific case, Dortmund, I can state, for instance, on the strength of my own knowledge, that he was for eight years an inmate of a Nazi concentration camp. In all the cases mentioned their curricula were most carefully examined by the British occupation authorities.

In the interest of these officials' good names I should be obliged if you would withdraw your statement.

DR HANS SCHERER

Press Department
Embassy of the Federal German Republic

[We accept Dr Scherer's correction and apologise for a terminological error. Our words should have read that 'the chiefs of the detective forces in these cities all held high rank in the SS'. – Ed. N.S.]

ISRAEL AND THE ARABS

SIR, – Some short time ago you genially challenged me to provide a constructive reply to the 'Message to President Nasser' from Brigadier-General Yigal Allon published in your issue of 21 October. I regret that absence from this country has prevented me from writing to you on the matter before now.

Since the message – which, I may say, contained the customary Israeli plea for peace accompanied by somewhat threatening boasts of martial strength and preparedness was addressed directly to President Nasser, I can hardly reply to it in the literal sense. It would be beyond my personal realm to do so. But writing as an Arab, I should like to make some brief comments, which I believe to be constructive, on the Palestine problem as a whole.

It is a problem which has always been serious, and is now in danger of becoming chronic – a permanent and apparently incurable ill of modern civilisation. The Arabs and the Israelis reiterate their separate points of view, and people who are not directly affected by their conflict tend to become irritated by what appears to them as the stubborn repetition of irreconcilable arguments.

The truth is, however, that the Israelis have steadily gained in recent years – and, in most cases, at the Arab's expense. The very state they established by war in 1948 – now recognised by the majority of the world's countries – covered more territory than that allocated to them by the United Nations the previous year. In 1956, again by means of war, they forced an exit to the Red Sea – though it may yet prove to be only a temporary one – so that they could expand their trade with Asia and Africa.

They drove a million Arabs from their homeland, and have been busy over the past ten years, in settling a million Jews in their place. They have built up a very strong fighting force, despite its grievous effect upon their internal economy and the fact that outside financial aid is continually needed to stabilise their budget.

All things considered, Israel has gained quite enough to be going on with, and wants nothing more now than to maintain the *status quo*. Hence her clamorous appeals for settled peace with the Arab states rather than the uneasy peace which exists between them today. She has nothing to lose, and everything to gain, from an interval of smooth consolidation.

It is different with the Arabs. The loss of the greater part of Palestine still rankles with them – indeed it has set up what amounts to a physchological phobia among them. They are continually reminded of it by the tragic fate of the refugees.

Nor can they forget that the Israelis' smash-and-grab military campaigns of 1948 and 1956 could never have realised the benefits they did without the active aid of the great powers. The Arabs can hardly be expected to view Israel's immigration policy without foreboding. It has been publicly announced that the aim is to increase the Jewish population of the state to four or five million. The country could simply not support such numbers with its present facilities: it would burst at the seams. The inevitable conclusion is that it would seek expansion to the detriment of its Arab neighbours Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and Egypt. To the Arabs this possibility is not a mere hypothesis – it is a very real and very menacing fact.

In the circumstances, they cannot logically be blamed for regarding Israel's cries for peace as somewhat suspect and for continuing to demand the enforcement of the United Nations resolutions of 1947 and 1948, which, if only implemented, would reduce the present size of Israel, internationalize the Holy Places and permit the refugees to return to their homes.

As your English truism has it, actions speak louder than words. Why should not Israel prove her good faith in seeking peace with the Arabs by undoing, in a practical manner, some of the wrongs she has inflicted on them in the past? Why, if she really means what she says, should she not set a practical rein on her further expansion? She could do all this by adopting the following measures:

(1) Restrict further Jewish immigration into Israel and make the state a centre of spiritual inspiration for the Jews rather than a material dormitory which any qualified hygiene inspector would, to say the least, rate as over-crowded. Let Israel become simply the Vatican of world Jewry.

(2) Allow a sizeable part of the Arab refugees to return to their homeland, and give decent financial compensation to those who, for understandable reasons, prefer to remain absent from it. The majority may fall, of their own choice, into the second category.

Galilee has remained predominantly Arab and could be set aside entirely for those who opted to return.

(3) Withdraw all Israeli forces 100 yards from the various Arab-Jewish borders, on the understanding that Arab troops would likewise withdraw. Let a United Nations force patrol, and control, the 200 yards strip thus created, in order to prevent any repetitions of the border 'incidents' which have led to so much tension and world peace irritations in past years.

(4) Then let time take its natural course, and reveal the beneficial effects of the steps suggested above.

Whichever way one may look at it, it's surely time that the Israelis offered to back their honeyed words with some practical hive-work.

EMILE BUSTANI

Beirut

INDIA'S AGRICULTURAL DEFEAT

SIR, – May I refer to one aspect of community development which seems to have been completely overlooked by Professor Dumont in his article, 'India's Agricultural Defeat'?

This is that all development plans, whether for agriculture or anything else, are in the broadest sense educational since their aim is to persuade very large numbers of villagers to change traditional methods of work. But in the instances that Professor Dumont quotes of 'what has gone wrong', I find no reference whatever to efforts, effective or otherwise, to educate the villagers in the purpose of the development projects. It is obviously a matter of concern, not only to the Damodar Valley Corporation but to the government of India and the international agencies too, that peasants have not built a single canal to bring the water to their fields, but to state the fact neither explains it nor suggests the remedy and this, I suggest, indicates a misunderstanding of the very nature of the problem.

One cannot expect villagers to build canals or roads, introduce new crops or change their harvesting routine unless a vast 'public relations' programme is undertaken at the same time to explain the purpose of the scheme and ensure that the villagers themselves are involved in it; and it seems to me that the education of the public in this wide sense is essential if such innovations are to take root.

Very often, foreign advisers or experts assist in the implementation of such projects and I would suggest it is urgently necessary that they too should recognise the overwhelming significance of this educational element for the future success of their work. Winning the support and goodwill of the villagers will sometimes lead to delays and perhaps even to changes in the form of the project which the expert in irrigation, forestry or animal husbandry should be willing to tolerate if they lead to the ultimate adoption of his ideas. Without such support, his project may become 'just another report' in the files of the Ministry.

DONALD G. BURNS

The University
Leeds 2

SOMETHING OLD FROM AFRICA

SIR, – It is terrifying that at the beginning of the 1960's reviewers – or anyone for that matter – should be haunted by the colonial mythology of the 1890's. In the latest issue of your journal Mr Peter Duval Smith concludes his review of a book about an African people called the Amba with the following remarks:

> This is the old loathsome Africa of darkness and fear, the Africa that Livingstone and Conrad saw, the Africa of Benin and Mau Mau. These dreadful traditions are the only ones that millions of Africans know. It is the great dilemma of emergent Africa that she has so little to learn from herself.

It is the great dilemma of western Europe that we learn so little, and so slowly. While we reproduce these moth-eaten generalisations, Africans are in fact learning a great deal from their pre-colonial history. Benin is a peculiarly ill-chosen example, a profoundly interesting civilisation, from which there is much to be learned by Europeans as well as Africans – and about which much is being learned, by Professor Kenneth Dike and his colleagues at the University College, Ibadan, especially.

THOMAS HODGKIN

94 Woodstock Road
Oxford

BIRTH CONTROL DEBATE

SIR, – Father Eastwell says that 'intercourse during the safe period is lawful' because 'no obstacle' to procreation is 'placed' by the partners: 'It is placed by God when he makes it part of the nature of woman to be sterile at certain times.'

Had Father Eastwell written 'the *choice* of the safe period for intercourse,' he would, I think, have come nearer to understanding the difficulty before writing the rest of his sentence; for it is the *choice* of a time when 'God's obstacle' and the partners' wishes *coincide* that is the crux of the problem. An identical coincidence is arranged when a mechanical protective or spermicidal agent is used.

In each case there is the decision to use a 'natural' process that 'by nature' entails non-fertilisation. An 'obstacle' is arranged – and therefore placed' – in the convergence of two sets of processes. In this context the use of the 'safe period' is as 'artificial' as other methods. Every 'artificial' procedure consists in the direction of 'natural' laws so that they converge on a goal. Such direction always in turn consists in selection of a process or processes in space and time in a way that permits their path and that of another 'natural' process to converge. Analysed into their respective processes, the

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uses of the 'safe period' and of chemical and mechanical contraceptives to achieve the desired convergence are indistinguishable.

The feeling that this is unanswerable is reinforced by Father Eastwell's reply, which seems merely to restate the Catholic position in a way that begs the question. He writes of woman's 'nature', of 'obstacles' and the 'direct effect' of a human 'act', thereby applying the very principles of moral theology to which I referred. The question, therefore, surely has little to do with marginal problems of scholastic Latin terminology and everything to do with basic arguments on which the entire fabric of Catholic morals depends.

The wider importance of this discussion is that there are only two possibilities: (a) Catholic teaching on the 'safe period' and contraception is not contradictory, or (b) the Church's concept of her infallible *magisterium* is false – in which case, with an oecumenical council approaching, provided enlightened theologians made the required impact in time, a revision of that concept would not be impossible.

This in turn could remove the present obstacles to a reconsideration of the rulings on birth control generally and affect the welfare of hundreds of millions of human beings.

OLAF C. DREWITT

SIR, – Mr Rittner's statement that we 'requested' the Catholic Truth Society to advertise in *Family Planning* may give a false impression. We invited several organisations to advertise and the CTS was one (of the all too few) which responded. The Society pays the ordinary rate for their advertisements.

Mr Rittner mentions the CTS pamphlet *Overpopulation: Is Birth Control the Answer?* This will be fully reviewed in the next (April) issue of *Family Planning*. Mr Rittner may be surprised when he sees who the reviewer is.

DAVID PYKE

The Family Planning Association
64, Sloane Street, SW1

ROLPH AND THE BBC

SIR, – Thanks largely to the generosity of NEW STATESMAN readers, to whom I have sent personal (though inadequate) letters of thanks whenever I could find out who they were, my debt to the BBC is paid. It seemed to me that my benefactors fell into three classes – those who very kindly wanted to help me out, those who wanted to do something angry about the BBC, and those who wanted to do both.

I think it is right to say, in case it may assuage or at least re-direct some of the generous anger, that the BBC, in a long and strictly accurate letter, have now disclosed a further part of the works: it was their underwriters who insisted on my paying the £225, in pursuance of a right ceded to them by the terms of the BBC's libel insurance policy. It is true, of course, that an underwriter who tried to impose this condition on a newspaper would lose the business to some other underwriter who didn't; but it may well be that there is no scramble to insure the BBC, and that they thought this condition was inescapable.

I can report one further discovery. There are cases in which, even though the underwriters suggest that this clause ought to operate, the BBC says no. It's a chastening discovery that in my case they must have said yes.

C. H. ROLPH

WAR ON WANT

SIR, – May we appeal to your readers for help for hundreds of thousands of Algerians in Algeria whose distress is almost beyond description! 'In one camp', says Pastor Beaumont, director of the Protestant Evacuee Committee, 'I saw five children dying of hunger. I also saw children with rickets and others with malaria, for whom there was no quinine, shivering with fever on the ground without blankets. In some camps there were no blankets, in others one between 13 persons in one tent. The Secretary General of *Secours Catholique* says some children are kept alive by lumps of sugar left over after coffee in military messes.'

The above report is taken from *The Times* which adds that an appeal for help by three French relief organisations has 'been ignored by almost the whole of the French Press'.

There are about 1,500 regroupment camps in which one and a half million Algerians are living, about 60 per cent of whom are children.

War on Want has established a special fund to aid these Algerians, and undertakes that every penny contributed will go direct to their relief. Nothing whatever will be spent on expenses, since the officers of War on Want are honorary and all postal and other expenses will be met by members of the committee personally.

Every ten shillings contributed may save a child from a slow and painful death.

Please send gifts of money, large or small, to the Rt Hon. Hilary Marquand, MP, War on Want, 9, Madeley Road, W.5. Cheques and postal orders should be made payable to War on Want, and crossed 'Algerian Appeal Fund Account'.

MARK BONHAM CARTER
EDWARD ROGERS
ANTHONY WEDGWOOD BENN

ALGERIAN CAMPS

SIR, – In reporting the Red Cross mission's comments on internment camps in Algeria, you devote two lines to its welcome for last year's improvements, and 14 (out of 54) to the worst camp of all. There, despite an adverse report last year, the authorities deliberately maintained shocking living conditions and kept the internees 'completely terrorised'. But you could find no space for the mission's second visit to this same camp, three weeks later, after an appeal to the C-in-C. They found living conditions better, overcrowding reduced by a third, physical abuse and serious complaints at an end, the internees 'relaxed', and 'the general atmosphere transformed'. Thus it seems misleading to say, as you do, that 'the response of the French government' to the mission's report was to seize three newspapers for their comments on it.

Such attempts to silence criticisms of Algerian abuses are wholly deplorable. The government's excuse for them is that the charges are tendentiously exaggerated by its political opponents. If this were not unfortunately sometimes true, officialdom would lose its (inadequate) pretext, and Frenchmen would (as they should) pay more attention to the critics.

PHILIP WILLIAMS

Nuffield College
Oxford

[In his anxiety to make a case for the French government, Mr Williams should himself be careful to avoid tendentious exaggeration. We reproduced almost verbatim the only general reference in the report to improvements, which occupied, *in toto*, five lines in *Le Monde*. We devoted 13 lines to the Bordj-Menaïel Camp, condensing them from 94 lines in *Le Monde*, which itself only summarised the report. We were also careful to point out: 'The pattern revealed by the individual reports on each camp is bewildering in its variety. From one-half to one-third appear to be satisfactory, varying with the region' This does not appear to us an unfair balance. Secondly, Mr Williams is wrong in supposing that the improvements noted at Bordj-Menaïel on 24 November were made on the instructions of the government, for the report was not presented to the government until 15 December. It appears that General Challe took emergency measures following protests made personally by the Red Cross team. Some 151 internees were transferred elsewhere (doubtless adding to the problems of other camps); but this still left 373 in a camp which, in the opinion of the team, should not have accommodated more than 150. But there is no guarantee that the improvement will be maintained; for the report does not suggest that the camp authorities which, it alleges, had deliberately and systematically created the conditions it denounced, have been disciplined or even removed. As the report emphasises, only fundamental changes in the system can remove abuses, and these can only be made at government level. So far the French government has taken no action, either to change the system or to punish individuals identified in the report. Its only response has been, as we stated, to seize three newspapers. – Ed. N.S.]

SOUTH AFRICAN BOYCOTT

SIR, – In your issue of 2 January Mr John Dugdale implied that no Conservative had signed the manifesto calling for a boycott of South African goods. In fact I was one of those who signed the manifesto – and I am a Tory.

ALTRINCHAM

The National & English Review

SIR,—An Oxford greengrocer has taken down his 'South Africa' tickets: he's now labelling his Cape oranges 'Empire'. In case this is happening elsewhere—SA boycotters please note.

ROBERT HORNUNG

Oxford

PROTEST against nuclear madness

CENTRAL HALL, WESTMINSTER
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BERTRAND RUSSELL
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AN AFRICAN
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BOOKS IN GENERAL

Everyone on the Up and Up

To be inspired by a dream is splendid; to be nagged by it the morning after is an embarrassment. This, according to pretty well all American critics and sociologists, is the present state of America. The dream is that America is a model democracy in which all have the opportunity to rise from the bottom to the top, untrammelled by class systems such as the European. This the American visitor has been proclaiming to Europeans for generations – especially to European socialists. But when any of these Europeans goes to America and gets in touch with his erstwhile American visitor there, he is astonished at the change of tone. To compliment his friend on the lack of class consciousness or class system, is considered rude. One might be accusing him of being primitive. He has a class system, he will say with some pride, as self-conscious and complex as American football. Our European retires into his usual sadness; his own class system, he has always apologised, is not his own fault; he has inherited it and tried to discard or loosen it. Now in America he is confronted by one which is enthusiastically being made from new materials. Status has become the thing. The European goes off wondering if the American dream was simply another export.

All foreign societies are sticky when one gets to know them. Mr Vance Packard has written a book* to show that the American is as sticky as any other; in fact he thinks that the class systems of Great Britain, of Holland and of Denmark, for example, are far more open than the system of the United States. We should take warning, he thinks, because advanced, affluent, industrialised societies with their huge interlocking organisations are likely to go along the American way. I have heard Mr Packard's preoccupations described as a fad; in fact he has brought the most repressed of contemporary interests to the surface. It is clever of him to have substituted the words 'status-seeker' for 'snob'; it gets under the skin. To his own researches into status-seeking as it comes out in house-building and furnishing, shopping, club life, religion—'the long road from pentecostal to episcopal' – racial groups, schools, small and large corporations, he has added material collected from other sociologists who have had their eyes opened. The result is a book diverting, occasionally nauseating and finally alarming. At first the British reader will find himself expanding with happy complacency in the thought that perhaps his own class system – which he hardly notices, especially if he is an intellectual – is a useful myth after all, protecting him from many worse evils from the advertising industry upwards; later on, he may wonder if our own social upheaval is not producing the evils Mr Packard describes. It is one thing for class stratifications to be inherited and fixed; it is quite another, when people start thinking that a classless society is one in which everyone ought to be on the upgrade.

This is Mr Packard's worry. He has no difficulty in showing that American class consciousness is acute and general; he has no difficulty in showing that a fantastic increase in general wealth does not lead to social equality or intermingling, he is worried by other consequences. At a time when it becomes pretty well impossible for people to rise from the bottom to the top, when in fact they are trapped in compartments from which they cannot emerge, the stress on status becomes intensified. The religion of success, like the religion of status, has its failures.

> The main reality is our tendency toward greater rigidity in our stratification while pretending that precisely the opposite is occurring. We are consigning tens of millions of our people to fixed roles in life where aspiration is futile, and yet we keep telling them that those who have the stuff will rise to the top. We don't even allow them the satisfaction of feeling secure, dignified and creative in their low status.

The result is a 'frightful shattering of integrity', the 'extraordinarily high psychoses rates . . . at the bottom of the social scale,' and the fantastically high figures of delinquency and crime among the younger poor. The lowest class kicks back.

Mr Packard accepts the general view that in America, as elsewhere, society can be divided into five main classes – the real upper class, the semi-upper class (Mrs Miniver), the limited success people, the working class and the real lower class. The pattern is easily recognised in Great Britain; we have also the same conflict, in the lower groups, between the blue collars and the depressed white collars – the new poor whites. The difficulty is to get into the two upper classes. In a society which has crystallised you can have the illusion of rising by marrying your beautiful daughter to a millionaire, by sending your son to college – but this doesn't help much if you have the wrong background – or by buying things which are thought to show status, out of your large pay packet. You become a consumption-snob, and this is what American industry and advertising has gone in for heavily. It leads to disappointment. For just when you thought that buying a very large car would do the trick, the laws of status change; the right kind of house, furniture, food become the thing and large cars become 'lower class'.

I do not know whether Mr Packard has a taste for the English novel of the nineteenth century – our most vulgarly and most ethically snobbish period – but if he has, he has remained a little wide-eyed about the influence of women on his subject. One is not quite so shocked when one recognises the satisfaction and amusement that Jane Austen, Mrs Gaskell and George Eliot got out of it. Is it all disaster? Mr Packard himself quotes the gastronomic history of a poor Italian who eventually reached the élite. As a boy he was brought up on blood sausages, pizza, spaghetti and red wine. He got to high school and saw he had better switch to beer, beef and beans and drop 'Italian' food. He moved on to become an executive and adroitly changed to steak, whisky and sea-food. Once at the top he began 'winning admiration in the élite social set' by serving them – with the aid of a manservant – real Italian food once more, no inverted commas this time: blood sausage, pizza, spaghetti and red wine. But this, Mr Packard says sadly, was when a man could rise to the top; nowadays he would be stuck, in the middle of some large organisation, damned for ever, in the beef and beans.

The Status Seekers is rich in Americana. Taxation has not reduced the number of great fortunes. The number of families with a net worth of half million dollars has doubled since 1945. Gorgeous expense accounts, beautiful capital gains, support them. Buying rich homes has replaced the prestige of the magnificent car; the richest 'homes' are advertised in French:

> *Une Maison* Ranch *très originale avec* 8 rooms, 2½ baths . . . 2-Cadillac garage . . . $21,940. No cash for veterans.

Rooms are described as the 'Living Forum', the 'Reception Galleria', the 'Sleeping Chamber'. A 'split-level' house on Long Island becomes 'a Georgian split, with a bi-level brunch bar in a maître d'kitchen'. A developer outside Chicago aims at the wives and helps them to see the $40,000 house as a 'love symbol'. The 'master' bedroom is said to contain 'a love couch'. There is a good sale for old family portraits: the buyers become convinced, after a while, that the figures on the wall are really their forbears. Dallas (Texas) has its 'Presidents' Row', where the houses have His and Her bathrooms, colour television in the bedroom ceiling, air-conditioned dog-houses, 'authentic' soda fountains and fountains in the hall; but back in more conservative Lake Forest, the rich inhabitants have a society for the prevention of improvement of the road; and in Charlotte, North Carolina, flickering gaslamps are put outside the most expensive houses on one estate. It is estimated that every day, 25,000 Americans move house: they hope they are going up.

In most offices, there is a great deal of prestige attached to certain floors and to certain jobs. The President and the Vice-President will have his private washroom; but the President gets a w.c. and the Vice does not. Office snobberies are, of course, universal. Americans suffer considerably from high school, private school and Ivy League snobbery; they have some trouble, but less than we do, with accents, perhaps owing to regionalism. They have a good deal of word trouble:

* *The Status Seekers*. By VANCE PACKARD. *Longmans*. 21*s*.

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17 SACKVILLE STREET · LONDON, W.1

Upper Class	*Middle Class*
wash	launder
sofa	davenport
long dress	formal gown
rich	wealthy

A hostess in a small town who had invited her guests to 'pot luck' saw to it that the affair appeared in the local paper's society column as a 'Covered Dish Party'.

Such amiable pursuits of refinement can be matched in any society. They are all part of the game of trying to be the Jones's whom others have to keep up with – men playing it in their offices, women at home. From Mr Vance Packard one gathers that the Americans have taken to the game with an efficiency, a competitiveness and an indiscretion which are startling in a society which dreams that it is open and egalitarian. There is a very serious side to this, as he shows. It is well-known that American doctors are among the élite of any American town. They occupy the big house at the top of the hill and jealously protect their standing. They begin to vie with the small feudal barons of the past in their rapacity and they have succeeded – perhaps unconsciously – in creating an artificial scarcity of doctors: there was one doctor to 578 people in 1900; in 1957 there was one doctor to 935. One of the causes of stratification is the disappearance of the small or, indeed, the large private business which started from humble beginnings. The big corporations take their executives from the upper classes with the right educational background. The sop offered to the lower, on the cultural level, is the appalling popular literature and television programmes of sex and violence. 'Popular' culture is manufactured and packaged by the top people; it is not popular at all.

Yet, although class consciousness is being exploited in America, although, for example, marriages between people of different social classes are uncommon, Mr Vance Packard confirms a personal impression, that Americans spend much more energy on isolating themselves in racial groups. The races work together, they get on together, but not socially. In most cities, Italians, Poles, Jews, 'old' Americans, Germans and so on live on socially parallel lines that never meet. Yet the dream tells them (and they tell us) that they do.

V. S. PRITCHETT

Delivering Children

After a Party

Down the lane by the Butts in the headlights
Wind danced the dead grass, while the young one
Clambered home on the path: one of those Christmas nights
When every window's alit and muffles shrieks of children's fun,
Carols are sung, and packing paper
Stamped underfoot as the adults caper,
And the children, pale with weary,
Clutch their slippers and fragile gear. Hey!
How the pink straw danced like hair of one in the night being carried away,
Before her sister was born, my dark child by the piano,
Abstracted, angel-faced. Once we stopped in sadness the car,
The grass danced so in the silent night? Ah, yes: we're now
Five; might have been six, one was never born: when we are
Back at her school I recall this, singing around the tree
In the dark, at the fancy-dress party,
The disguise stuff coming apart, after they
Have worn themselves out with laughter. Hey!
How the pink straw danced tonight in that dead-remembering way!

And will dance so, too, when the child I unload
Is woman, we gone – cheerlessly lifted
Like hair in the unremitting wind on the road,
When the stars have sufficiently swung; drifted
The kind teachers; dead the father at door
Now cheerfully thanking me; balloon-strewn floor
Worn, stripped, and burnt; another yawn-at-— end-of-day
Generation of children followed and followed on this. Hey!
How the dead grass dances on under the passing lamps, under the large star Way!

DAVID HOLBROOK

Sketch for Tocqueville's America

Journey to America. By ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE. Edited by J. P. MAYER. *Faber.* 42*s.*

How often I have fallen in love with a preliminary sketch by Rubens and then found myself standing cold and uninspired before the vast masterpiece in the public gallery! Now once again, in a different medium, I have had the same experience. As a Christmas indulgence, I let myself browse for more than a week in the verbatim translation of de Tocqueville's fourteen diaries and notebooks, of which *Journey to America* consists. Back in London, I got out the great two-volume work and once again felt a chilly disappointment. For me, at least, there is more pleasure and instruction to be gained from the work in progress than from the finished masterpiece.

De Tocqueville was just under 26 when, in May 1831, he arrived in New York with his friend Beaumont. The real purpose of their journey was to observe the relevance of American democracy to Europe's future, but ostensibly they were there to make a report to the Minister of Justice in Paris on the American prison system. A good deal of their nine months, therefore, was spent on painstaking prison tours, on which they later based a monumental report. Apart from this, they found time to travel 7,000 miles by steamer, stagecoach and horseback—as far north as Quebec, south as New Orleans, east as Boston and west as Pontiac in Michigan.

If de Tocqueville had been born into our modern age, the most he could have based on this helter-skelter dash through the New World would have been a dozen articles in *Le Monde*. But in 1831 the synoptic view was not yet condemned as superficial journalism; and generalisations were justified not by the quantity but by the quality of the experience from which they were drawn. Like D. H. Lawrence in Florence, de Tocqueville was not afraid to

sum up his impressions of a new country five days after his arrival. Nor did he feel inhibited from lengthy reflections on New Orleans by the fact that he was there for less than one day. In these notebooks we can see him looking at the New World with a precise preconception of what he wanted to find, and drafting and redrafting his considered conclusions throughout his journeys. Two brief glimpses of virgin forest, one in upper New York State and the other in Michigan, made a profound impression on him. We can watch the process from the original diary jottings through a first draft to a full-scale essay, which he wrote ten days later on the steamboat, travelling down the Mississippi. It is fascinating to observe how, in this growing literary composition, the facts are rearranged or improved and conversations filled out. *Journey to America* finally disposes of the vulgar error that the trained observer of society first collects his evidence and then draws his conclusions. We can watch de Tocqueville continuously generalising on 'insufficient evidence'; and even on occasion admitting he has discarded facts and conversations which do not fit his requirements.

Nowhere in the finished classic does he describe as brilliantly as in these jottings the difference betwen Federation and Confederation or the influence of the English Common Law on British as well as American politics. Moreover, the notebooks are full of thoughts with an oddly contemporary ring. The following, for example, might have been written with the Labour Party of 1960 in mind:

> Political parties when they come to birth in a people, have for some time and in some respects the attributes of youth. Their passions and their excesses have something of generosity, of the extreme, and of devotion in them. But the political parties in a nation, long stirred by factions, take on a character of dishonourable selfishness, a sort of spirit of misanthropy, something in a word that tastes of disenchantment and cold passions, and belongs to old age.

In fairness to the unwary reader, I should add that this version of the notebooks is a translation of the French edition of the thirteenth edition of de Tocqueville's collected works. Some of the notebooks are in diary form; some have jottings under (French) titles; one consists of interviews. Thus, one incident may be mentioned in four entries in different notebooks, some of which de Tocqueville seems to have filled from back to front. If you have the time for amateur detection, this makes for fun; but neither the editor nor the translator has made any effort whatsoever to help. The index is totally inadequate and it appears to be pure accident whether cross-references are supplied in footnotes or not. Mr Mayer should not only have a proper index for the next edition. He should also insert, either as an introduction or in a special appendix, a day-by-day diary of the American journey, with page references to the entries in the notebooks. 'Tocqueville's texts,' he observes a little arrogantly, 'must from now on be studied in the form in which we present them here.' I do not agree. With a little more thought and trouble, Mr Mayer could increase the already considerable debt we owe to him by presenting these texts in a far more convenient form.

R. H. S. CROSSMAN

Documents on American Foreign Relations, 1958, have been edited by Paul E. Zinner for the Council on Foreign Relations (Oxford: Harper, 56s.). Geoffrey Gorer's study of *The Americans* is now a Grey Arrow book (3s. 6d.).

Not Like their Parents

The Dignity of Night. By KLAUS ROEHLER. Translated by JOHN and NECKE MANDER. *Barrie & Rockliff.* 13s. 6d.

The angry young man has long been a stock figure in German literature. The *Sturm und Drang* of the seventeen-seventies glorified his quarrel with society; and, soon after, Schiller took the next step of showing that rebellion begins at home. Ever since, the father-son conflict has been a constant and fruitful subject for young dramatists and novelists. Gerhart Hauptmann brought it up to date in the light of socialism, Darwinism and current notions of degeneracy; the Expressionists turned it into a psychological archetype and a myth. But to reduce the quarrel to a conflict between the generations, and an inevitable one, was to absolve the middle-aged from being angry; this may be why all those generations of angry young men abolished so few of the evils they rebelled against.

The most impressive stories in Klaus Roehler's collection deftly and delicately render the latest phase of the conflict. All seven of them – even 'The Hero', a war story that would otherwise seem out of place in the volume – indict the generation that permitted Nazism and escaped from its consequences into the dreary materialism of the *Wirtschaftswunder*. What is reassuring about these stories is that the rebellion of the young is treated with humour and moderation; the heroics and hysteria of earlier angry young men had no staying power, and Klaus Roehler has learnt the lesson. Even now many older German writers – Roehler is still in his twenties – show an obsession with violence that is no less unpleasant for being directed against the violent; only one story in this book, 'My Pigeon', conforms to this pattern. In 'My Eighteenth Birthday' the violence is less spectacular; Justine, the daughter, steals oranges from a shop with her boy friend, for the fun of it, scrapes off the skin over the artery of her left arm, but without drawing blood; her young brother throws flowerpots, but not *at* his parents; and her boy friend throws stones through the window, just to make his feelings known. In another excellent story with a post-war, middle-class setting, 'New Year's Eve', the son merely borrows his father's car to dissociate himself from the vacuous and disgusting jollity of his parents and their guests.

'We don't want to be like our parents' is the chorus sung by the three young people in 'My Eighteenth Birthday'; and one very much hopes that they won't be. The parents' view of life is summed up in Herr Hopp's advice to Justine: 'Don't forget, my girl, should you get married: the first years you'll be living on love, after that you'll be living on money' If this sounds like plain good sense, the title-story shows how it can be used to persuade Susie, a student, to drop her Negro friend Nicholas; the brutality beneath it is brought out when another student offers her money to sleep with him, and adds: 'Shall I blacken my face before we begin?' A discussion about *Romeo and Juliet* is subtly interwoven: 'Love has no shape', one of Susie's friends comments; 'it's like a piece of gum a man spits out when he's tired of it.'

In 'Bubul,' the most original story of all, rebellion takes a passive, but wholly effective, form. Bubul is a student in his fifteenth term, still vainly trying to concentrate on 'The Significance of the Colour Blue in the Works of Gryphius, Lohenstein and Others' so as to become 'like other dynamic and forward-looking men.' His failures and lapses are recorded in a diary of extraordinary candour and charm; and somehow one feels that Bubul really won't turn into another Herr Hopp.

MICHAEL HAMBURGER

The Figured Language of Thought

Reason and Imagination. By R. L. BRETT. *Oxford.* 15s.

The American Battle of the Books took place in the Forties, when for a whole decade, the New Critics fought it out with the Old Scholars. But by about 1950 the battle was largely over, despite a splendid rally in the closing rounds by Miss Rosemond Tuve. The critics had won and analysis was academically respectable. As usual, it has taken England a long time to catch up, but recently quite a few scholarly hats have been thrown in the ring.

The latest contender is R. L. Brett who, in *Reason and Imagination*, puts the case for the critic as historian of ideas. In simplest terms, his thesis is that both the strict analytical critics and the Jungians are wrong: a poem is neither an aesthetic monad, an object utterly complete in itself with no significant links with the life or intellectual background of the man who wrote it, nor is it simply a bodying forth in symbols of deep unconscious desires. On the contrary, because the poet's medium is language, he is neces-

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sarily a thinker. He doesn't have to propound an original system or maintain a complicated dialectic, but he does have to handle the properties of poetry – its imagery and rhythm – in a way that implies thought; that is, so as to make understood in every detail an original interpretation of his experience. Poetry, as Mr Brett quotes approvingly from Coleridge, 'is the figured language of thought'.

Though nothing very new, this certainly needs saying, and saying strongly. Even forty years ago everyone had had quite enough of the poet as the passive, mindless slave of the Muse. But Mr Brett's four examples of what criticism should do are less satisfying than his demolition work. In his history-of-ideas analysis of *Lycidas*, *An Essay on Man*, *The Ancient Mariner* and the *Four Quartets* at least two-thirds of each chapter is spent filling in, clearly and efficiently, the poet's philosophical background. The author then goes on to show how the ideas get into the poems, affecting their form and shining through their language. That, any way, is his intention. But what Mr Brett actually gives us are merely simple illustrations of how and when the poets deviated from their philosophical norms. At the heart of each work he finds some philosophical ambiguity: in *Lycidas* it is the clash between the pastoral convention and its religious application, between Humanism and Puritanism; in *An Essay on Man* the contestants are fanciful metaphysics and brisk empiricism, which are reconciled in Pope's concept of Nature as the supreme artist and his ability to give dull philosophical discourse an epic shot in the arm; in *The Ancient Mariner* there is a clash between life and life-in-death, with Coleridge's deliberate use of symbols producing a religious statement; in the *Four Quartets* a philosophical idea about the inexpressibility of religious truths becomes the strength of Eliot's method of controlled poetic suggestion.

The points are all very sound, but they do not seem enough to make a method. First, they are disproportionate to the scholarship involved: in each chapter a single critical idea clings, like the male fish in some deep-sea marriage, to an enormous body of intellectual background. Second, they are not precise enough: Mr Brett only quotes to illustrate ideas, scarcely ever does he analyse the texture of the verse to show in detail the tiny manipulations by which commonplace ideas are transformed into original poetry. He is, in fact, less interested in the *action* than in the *example* of poetry, not in how it works but in what it embodies of concepts.

Lastly, it is not at all clear what kind of audience Mr Brett is writing for. He can move from quite sophisticated discussions of intellectual milieu to the most obvious truisms without any apparent change of gear. When, for example, he disposes of the whole New Criticism by pointing to a minor logical error in a famous essay by Wimsatt and Beardsley, is he intending to introduce the subject to beginners or dispose of it finally for professionals? Either way, he grossly oversimplifies its range and complexity.

Mr Brett is perfectly right to suggest that doctrinaire New Criticism is as inadequate as heavy Old Scholarship. But the answer to it is not Newer Criticism; instead, it is good criticism, in which details of analysis and details of scholarship join to strengthen the critic's original insights. Without critical insights even the most thorough history of ideas is no substitute for thinking.

A. ALVAREZ

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Scientific Manpower. By J. ALEXANDER. *Hilger & Watts.* 15*s*.

Science in Industry. By C. F. CARTER and B. R. WILLIAMS. *Oxford.* 21*s*.

At the last meeting of the British Association a private-enterprising professor of economics infuriated his more scientific colleagues by stoutly maintaining that there was really nothing wrong with our technical education (he had also maintained that technical discovery, as in Humphry Davy's time, is a matter of single genius stumbling on new knowledge). All this, of course, in aid of condemning regulatory interference or positive enterprise by the State. These two books, sponsored directly and indirectly by the British Association (later joined by the Royal Society of Arts and the Nuffield Foundation), represent a serious effort to discover the sensible and objectively supportable answer to these vital problems. That Britain is painfully limping behind other industrial nations cannot be questioned. Industrial production between 1954-8 has increased by 15% in Britain against 60% or more in Germany or France. The rate of increase in Russian production has been even faster. The explanation of this laggardness lies in the insufficiency of expenditure on research and investment as compared with other industrial countries. Moreover, the largest part of that research expenditure goes on defence. Only Sir David Eccles can still be convinced that an effort of an altogether exceptional character is not needed in this country in this field; unfortunately, however, he is the Minister for Education.

Miss Alexander's study is very useful even if it is painfully a 'fact-finding report'. She accepts uncritically the results of an official enquiry undertaken in 1956 and then sets out the existing paths leading to the training of scientific manpower at various levels, and the difficulties that face any attempts to widen them. Unfortunately she is far too determined not to offend. As a result, she is perhaps less than illuminating. For instance, in discussing the role of women in science, she says:

> Comparisons with Russia are constantly made: we hear of their vast armies of women scientists, technologists and doctors, and of crèches and social services designed for the mother at work. These comparisons always seem somewhat pointless, as we are referring to two quite different forms of society.

It is such attitudes which are rather pointless in the struggle for survival.

In their present volume Professor Carter and Professor Williams draw the policy conclusion of their previous surveys on 'Industry and Technical Progress' and 'Investment in Innovation'. The blurb states that 'The authors consider that British industry should first of all think of what it can do for itself and not expect all its troubles to be eased by the balm of Government action'. The difficulty is that many of the recommendations are quite beyond the voluntary action of small firms. Nonetheless, what they say on such matters as mass communication of ideas and the use of research and its results, is sensible and helpful. So are their suggestions about the problem of how to organise direct stimulus to research. The idea that government should seek to aid a breakthrough in selected important industries is attractive (though one wonders who should share in the profit).

It is when the authors turn to more general problems, in which their specialisation and research work obviously do not give them any special standing or authority, that even a friendly reviewer is constrained to raise his eyebrows. Their suggestion that surtax and purchase taxes—of all things!—should be cut to aid technical progress is in no way supported by their arguments or material. They did not even think it necessary to discuss the Royal Commission's Report in detail, though they quote with approval an article in *The Director*. The problem of differential investment allowances is not seriously considered (page 147). In the section on Credit Policy there lurks the fallacy, once more exploded by the Radcliffe Committee, of interest rates being 'a gentle hand in the driving wheel' as against the brutal 'directional effects of selective credit restriction'. Altogether these parts (Chapters 12-13) of the book ought either to have been seriously argued – which would have meant their expansion to a volume twice as large as the whole book – or omitted altogether. Such *ex parte* statements as they now vouchsafe seem unsuitable for a book with such sponsors. All the same, in the first chapters the authors have performed a useful service, and provided a sensible basis for policy-making.

Just when these two books appeared, Principal Bowden of the Manchester College of Technology published a single article in the *Universities Quarterly*, which was re-published by the *Guardian*; its striking analysis of the interrelation of education, science, and industrial growth will, I think, do far more to encourage remedial action than the costly research undertaken over years under the sponsorship of these eminent foundations. The regrettable fact is that the vast increase in funds available for research which has taken place even in this country (and much

more in America), instead of serving to stimulate original and critical work has in fact encouraged the emergence of a research profession whose existence depends on being – or rather appearing – 'reasonable', 'moderate' and 'objective'. These hurray-words tend to mask the tendency only too often found in BBC talks and discussions – to slur over and smooth away difficulties and problems which are awkward to the governing class. The reforms needed for survival are thus postponed, and the weaknesses perpetuated. I wonder when a re-appraisal of attitudes and policies will be enforced by the march of events?

T. BALOGH

New Novels

Return to Peyton Place. By GRACE METALIOUS. *Muller.* 16s.

At Heaven's Gate. By ROBERT PENN WARREN. *Eyre & Spottiswoode.* 18s.

A Tiger Walks. By IAN NIALL. *Heinemann.* 16s.

The book jacket is traditionally the place for songs of praise. 'An immensely gifted writer' – *L. Daily Post*, etc., etc. And the songs of praise, also by tradition, usually deal with some aspect of the author's ability or with the quality of the book at hand. On the back of Miss Metalious's new novel is the familiar bouquet of compliments for her first novel, *Peyton Place*, which in her publisher's words was 'alternately praised and venomously attacked.' Among these compliments is what would seem to be the final answer to all those who have cast doubts, venomous or otherwise, on the author's talents. It says, simply and complacently: 'Tremendous seller' – *News Chronicle*.

Return to Peyton Place might have been entitled *Son of Tremendous Seller*. It tells the story of Allison MacKenzie (or, as it might be, Miss Metalious) who writes a novel called *Samuel's Castle* (or, as it might be, *Peyton Place*) which becomes a world best-seller, a major Hollywood film and all the rest of it. It is supposed to deal with the effect upon the people of Peyton Place, and upon the author herself, of this literary bombshell. What it does, far more effectively, is to give us a fascinating glimpse of the machinery that rolls the best-seller into action. Miss Metalious's blurb-writer reckons that she writes with devastating honesty, and certainly she is frank about the grooming that goes on before a runaway best-seller is let off the reins. First of all we see the author being asked by her publisher for 'a few changes' in her novel ('It's not unusual for a publisher to request changes, Allison,' says her agent, 'Mr Jackson has a great deal of experience with books'):

> 'There are places, Miss MacKenzie, where your manuscript is a little too much, if you get my meaning . . . For instance, here. In chapter fourteen you have a poor, demented woman committing suicide by hanging. Now, that's all very well, but I think that we could all do with fewer gory details. I don't believe that it is necessary to describe the body swinging on the end of the rope, for one thing, nor to go to such great lengths in the description of the bulging tongue and eyes and the colour of the face. In the first place, it's been done many, many times before; and in the second place, it's not very good taste.'

So Allison makes her changes, and advance copies of the novel are sent out to booksellers with little 'comment cards' on which they can record their views: 'Makes Caldwell sound like a choir boy' – 'Earthy. Real. Truthful.' – 'Wowie!'

All this, I am sure, is deadly, depressingly accurate. The only foot Miss Metalious puts wrong is when she tries to give us an analysis of the novel's surefire ingredients – 'Peyton Place is no different from any other small town, Brad, and neither is the town in the book. They're all alike.' Well, of course, if this were true, it would account for the success of *Peyton Place* in Barnsley and Reigate, but not in larger centres such as Newcastle, where the *Journal* (see book-jacket) described it as 'sensational.' We are getting nearer the truth when the publicity branch of the machine revs up and the columnists describe the book as an earthy read. A friend chides Allison for getting tangled up in publicity:

> 'People discover good books for themselves,' replied David. 'And *Samuel's Castle* is a good book. People would have realized that in time without every paper in the country touting it as a work of pornography.'
>
> 'It isn't pornography,' cried Allison.
>
> 'I know it isn't,' said David. '*You* know it. But what about people who read Jim Brody's column? They're not going to see any of the beautiful things in your work. They're going to buy and read it for your graphic sex descriptions.'

And that's how best-sellers are born. Of the mechanics of the actual writing – the machine-turned prose, the assembly-line 'realism' – Miss Metalious says little. But then one would hardly expect her to, for she has the machinery still in use for her new novel. 'He used the belt on her until her back and buttocks and thighs were covered with welts, and when he finally took her, her lips were red with blood from his shoulder and she fainted. "Dear God, what have I done," cried Ted.' *Return to Peyton Place* is no different from any other sexy best-seller, and neither is the best-seller in the book. They're all alike. The graphic sex descriptions are on pages 16, 55, 99, 148, 181 and 228, or roughly every forty pages. Wowie, I suppose. Sensational seller – N. STATESMAN.

Mr Penn Warren's publishers have done him a great service in issuing his second novel at this time, so soon after the disappointment of *The Cave*. *At Heaven's Gate* was first published here in 1943 in an abridged form, and this is the first English publication of the complete text. It is a three-theme novel – the story of one of those corrupt business barons whom Mr Penn Warren finds so fascinating, the story of his daughter and her own corruption and tragic end; and, weaving in and out of the novel and eventually joining with it to reach a tragic climax, the mournful narrative of a backwoods evangelist writing from jail. Having lately had harsh words to say about Mr Penn Warren's use of dialect in *The Cave*, I'd like to say that the dialect narartive here is beautifully and perceptively done. *At Heaven's Gate* has not, in my view, the strength of Mr Penn Warren's other two early novels, *All the King's Men* (just re-issued by Eyre & Spottiswoode, 18s.) and *Night Rider*, but it is enough to confirm that he is, after all, one of America's finest writers.

I don't know who invented that dreadful phrase, 'He was quite dead,' but it is a fair example of the style of *A Tiger Walks*. In this case it is an it that is quite dead – a tiger that has escaped from a circus trailer and killed a man. Mr Niall gives us a portrait of a Welsh village which has to deal with this situation. He tells his story straightforwardly and competently, and he brings his people, if not his narrative to life, but the whole thing is a shade too penny-plain for me.

KEITH WATERHOUSE

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Twin to Drink?

Report on Rugby. By W. JOHN MORGAN and GEOFFREY NICHOLSON. *Heinemann.* 18*s.*

Mr T. S. Eliot long ago expressed his contempt for the noisy people who travel in excursion trains to football matches, and the same contemptuous attitude persists among younger intellectuals, although it seems to be on the decrease. Rugby football in particular is thought of in many quarters as a game that is only played by and watched by oafs. Yet I have had conversations about Dylan Thomas with a man who had played rugby for Wales and about Aeschylus with a man who had played rugby for Ireland. But then of course both Aeschylus and Thomas *could* be thought of as primitive writers (no soccer players they).

Mr John Morgan and Mr Geoffrey Nicholson in their fascinating book on this very strange sport treat it not only technically and historically but sociologically and, to some extent, psychologically. They quote an American judgment that 'Rugby, in the very home of the industrial revolution, seems pre-industrial'; they also quote a Mr Michael Craven who alleged in 1893 that football was the 'twin sister of the drinking system'. One of their own main objects seems to be to answer the common accusation that a continued interest in rugby means 'a refusal to grow up'. Their answer seems to me on the whole satisfactory though I do not altogether relish their occasional lapses into the tones of the sporting parson-schoolmaster. The old public school stress on the moral aspect of games has probably put as many boys off games as have been put off Shakespeare by examinationitis.

This book pays particular attention to the varying social status of rugby in the different countries. 'In Edinburgh,' say the authors, speaking of the later nineteenth century, 'the new masses had no part of it, in Swansea they very much did; in the south-west of England gentry and labourers played together; in London it remained the game of old public school boys'. These differences largely persist today and the authors plausibly maintain that they have caused differences in the national styles of play, *e.g.* that the Scottish emphasis on 'Feet' was due to the fact that 'the schools dominated Scottish football', that 'schoolboys are natural Puritans' and that, to such, 'close play which involves a high degree of physical contact and exertion is more desirable than solo performances'. One could wish they had tried to pin down similar factors in South Africa and France. The lion's share in this book falls, not unexpectedly, to Wales, but the authors are not doctrinaire and do not maintain that there is only one way in which the game should be played. Nor do they maintain, what we often hear today, that a game must be dull if play is kept close; they instance the England-Wales match of last season at what might have been called Cardiff Arms Porridge Bowl. They are good both on the 'robust' element and on the mystical element – which in fact can overlap. But I do not agree with them that 'in rugby there's an almost mandatory abjuration of displays of triumph'. What else is the meaning of those leaps in the air and those arms thrown above the head? Still, their book is probably the best on the subject and it contains some pretty illustrations, ancient and modern.

LOUIS MACNEICE

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Gimmick and Reality

Jump Book. By PHILIPPE HALSMAN. *Deutsch.* 25*s.*

Portraits of Greatness. By YOUSUF KARSH. *Nelson.* 84*s.*

Observations. By RICHARD AVEDON and TRUMAN CAPOTE. *Weidenfeld & Nicholson.* 63*s.*

Children. *Cassell.* 30*s.*

Photograms 1960. *Iliffe.* 18*s.* 6*d.*

'Signs pulled here' ran the notice outside a mid-Western shack during American pioneering days. Inside was a portrait photographer ready to take a picture for a dollar. The first three of these books are presented by specialists in pulling the signs of people well-known today. These have submitted to the impunity of the man with the camera, usually backed by an international publishing company, either from courtesy or a wish to keep in the public eye. There is not so much overlapping as one would expect; the Windsors, Cocteau, Picasso, Brigitte and Marilyn all appear in two books; Grace Kelly jumps for Philippe Halsman, but Her Serene Highness Princess Grace of Monaco is portrayed by Karsh with the angel choirs not far away. Only Dr Robert Oppenheimer is shown in all three. Karsh doesn't attempt the sexy girls, but nether Halsman nor Avedon try to make the Queen of England or Sir Winston Churchill take a running jump. In his commentary Halsman is a little tart about the English generally; one suspects that we weren't so ready to play the private game he turned into a public gimmick.

Philippe Halsman has produced a joke that begins by amusing, continues tediously, and for 25*s.* works out at a pretty expensive laugh. The place for stuff like this is as light relief newspaper or magazine illustration, but there is more than a suspicion in the text that the photographer would like us to take it seriously. After doing 85 of his technically polished decorations for *Life's* cover, he must have found this like dashing off a five-minute scribble at the end of an exhausting life-class.

Avedon's book has a few very good pictures, notably of Arthur Miller and his wife, Gloria Swanson and José Ferrer, Hermione Gingold and Cecil Beaton, Louis Armstrong, Marcel Jouhandeau, and Marilyn Monroe by herself in some feathers. Here he has achieved real sympathy with his subjects. There are other portraits of average quality, but most of the remainder is pretentious inflation, accompanied by pitter-patter commentary from a man whose portrait fills a page near the end:

> . . . but then, the country itself conveys somewhat the same impression, looks to be a gloriously contrived trompe-l'oeil, and it is true –isn't it? – that Italy, that Italians, while they *never* disappoint, really seldom satisfy.

This is arch Voguey-Harpery, topsy-turvy nonsense, and so is much of Avedon's photography. Among the Italian pictures, taken presumably before he entered this comic, double-talking world, there is promise of real achievement. You don't have to search for the real hero of this book; he appears in the distance on the last page, a Mr Alexei Brodovitch who has arranged some striking and a lot of indifferent material into a publication of magnificent appearance. If this brilliant packaging of glossy samples from a photographer reputed sometimes to earn £1,000 from a day's American advertising work points a moral of any kind, let's take note of it before we are all hoodwinked.

Yousuf Karsh produces consistently brilliant mediocrity. He is the photographer that every provincial portraitist would like to be, the Fellow of the Grand Photographic Society to outshine them all. His lighting is perfectly conceived for his purpose; he has complete awe in the presence of his subjects, and if he dares to pull cigars from the lion's mouth (in the shape of Winston Churchill), he does it not to make a fool of the sitter as the other two might, but in order to make the photograph important. He writes his own comfortably bourgeois commentary on each picture, less objectionable but more soporific than Capote's smart twittering:

> Dr Oppenheimer . . . had been presented, he told me, with one of those huge ten-gallon cowboy hats from Texas and, thinking the brim far too wide, had cut it down with a pair of scissors. The result could hardly be called a sartorial triumph. I was happy to see, however, that this scientist, harassed by personal difficulties and by his knowledge of mankind's peril from the discoveries of science, could make a joke of his own. Indeed, I asked him to wear this whimsical headpiece. He did so with a laugh and I photographed him thus to record the thinker's lighter side.

Although this is not the picture shown, it is a safe bet that the lamps were all in the right places, with one throwing a sharp quarter light against the side of the head or the profile, and another producing an ethereal glow somewhere behind the neck and shoulders. Karsh's pictures are magnificent examples of technical virtuosity, but most are immaculate conceptions floating in a darkly luminous Valhalla – they are not people.

With relief one turns to the book on children. Here are real photographs by real photographers of people allowed to be real because they are not parading a famous personality before a famous lens. I would give all three previous books for either Cartier-Bresson's French boy with the bottles, Max Scheler's African boy timing the aeroplane, Werner

Bischof's boy from Hong Kong or the shot from an anonymous AP photographer of a Korean child being searched for arms. There is a proportion of indifferent and some stagey work in this book, but most of it fulfils photography's function to communicate the reality of today's life.

Apart from a portrait of Vaughan Williams by Eric Auerbach and a couple of seascapes, the pictures in *Photograms 1960* are either silly or trivial. The best thing in the book is a slightly timid article on photography by an art critic, following the usual approach of this profession to photographs. All the best ones know that something is wrong, but their training has not equipped them to recognise what it is, nor are they normally able to assess the importance of the medium.

GUY GRAVETT

Shorter Reviews

Common Sense About Russia. By ROBERT CONQUEST
Common Sense About China. By GUY WINT.
Common Sense About Africa. By ANTHONY SAMPSON
Common Sense About India. By K. M. PANIKKAR. *Gollancz.* 12*s.* 6*d.* each (paper 6*s.*).

One suspects a large public exists which has gained from television a broad impression of the situation in Africa, China, India and Russia, knows the big issues, the most important names, never quite gets to grips with the detail, but would like to. One also suspects that many of the intelligentsia feel their ignorance when confronted with articles in the weeklies and Sundays, articles which they would like to read, know obscurely that they ought to read, but never quite get around to. A race of events always seems under way in which they don't know the names of the runners, or the form. These four studies by expert and sophisticated journalists enable you to see the race from the start.

India makes the hardest reading, perhaps because Mr Panikkar is the only author who is a native of the country he is writing about. Mr Wint's book is the most elegantly written, a cool and fascinating account of the present regime. Mr Sampson compresses an astonishing amount of information painlessly, with scarcely a lapse from his usual high literary performance, so that a sentence like 'the long-term outcome of Panafrica has yet to be seen' stands out. He leans backwards to be objective and restrained, or so it seems to this common reader. Mr Conquest also contributes something of a *tour de force*. Other experts may find his eye a little cold for the time of year, particularly when fixed on Mr Krushchev. His book, though, is common-sensical and extremely well-informed, and has all the merits of an academic study while remaining concerned. The next book in the series will deal with the Middle East.

W. J. M.

Rome, Naples and Florence. By STENDHAL. Trans. RICHARD N. COE. *Calder.* 42*s.*

A Roman Journal. By STENDHAL. Trans. HAAKON CHEVALIER. *Deutsch: Orion.* 55*s*

No question, these two books are for the Happy Few. Those for whom Stendhal is less than, or only intermittently, a passion will probably find them over-long and repetitious, even perhaps damnably iterative. *Rome, Naples and Florence* – it is the greatly expanded edition of 1826 that Mr Coe has translated – was the product of Stendhal's seven years in Milan. *A Roman Journal* is a fictitious travel journal and vade-mecum to Rome that Stendhal wrote in 1828 from notes supplied by a cousin, his own memories of the city and whatever books on the subject he could find to plunder: illustrated with contemporary prints of Roman scenes, which add actuality to the text, it makes a very handsome volume.

Of the two, *Rome, Naples and Florence* seems

MARTINS BANK LIMITED

COMMENTARY BY THE CHAIRMAN

SIR A. HAROLD BIBBY, BART., D.S.O., D.L., LL.D.

The Expanding Economy of an Eventful Year Offers an Outlook that is Encouraging and Hopeful

RIGHTS ISSUE—INCREASED PROFITS

Sir A. Harold Bibby, Bart., D.S.O., D.L., LL.D., Chairman of Martins Bank Limited, in the course of his Statement to Shareholders said, inter alia:—

In November last the Board decided upon an increase in the Bank's Issued Capital and an announcement was then made of the proposed offer to shareholders of one new 5/- share for every two held at a price of 7/- per share. Provisional Letters of Allotment will be posted on 15th January to shareholders registered on 1st January.

In reaching their decision the Board have taken cognisance of the fact that, whilst the Bank's deposits have increased substantially over the past twenty years, the increase in the capital and published reserves has fallen behind relatively and, therefore, it was desired to improve the ratio of capital and published reserves to deposits and also to fixed assets. The latter include recent heavy investments in the purchase of Lewis's Bank Limited, a 20% shareholding interest in Mercantile Credit Company Limited and also substantial sums spent since the war in building new branches and restoring and renewing old ones.

Our investments in both Lewis's Bank Limited and Mercantile Credit Company Limited have proved eminently satisfactory.

Increased Profits

The net profit for the year ended 31st December, 1959 is £1,161,411, which compares with £1,050,805 in 1958.

As forecast a final dividend of 8%, less income tax, is recommended which, with the interim dividend of 8%, makes 16%, less income tax, for the year 1959 on the Issued Capital as at 31st December last.

After providing for the dividend, appropriations from published profits of £250,000 have been made to Reserve for contingencies and £250,000 to Premises Redemption.

Total assets at £397,462,912 and current, deposit and other accounts at £362,904,359 constitute records.

New South Western District Office

Continuing our policy of decentralisation a South Western District will be formed early in the year with its headquarters at Bristol. This will be administered by its own District Board, District General Manager and Staff. More local and specialised knowledge will then be made available in dealing with banking business in this important area.

We have noted a pronounced increase in the number of new customers who have opened banking accounts with us.

This is a hopeful sign as it indicates that more and more people are becoming bank minded and the ideal of a property owning democracy is slowly becoming a reality.

The most encouraging feature of all, at a time of heavy spending by the nation, is the steep rise in national savings during the year.

The pressure of savings, both private and public, coupled with large capital sums from overseas seeking investment in our industrial field has resulted in a prodigious rise in stock exchange values and this is causing some concern in many minds.

Expansion of Trade

Both at home and abroad 1959 has been an eventful year. There are hopeful signs that the temperature in the cold war is moderating and with the prospect of less money being spent on non-productive armaments, larger funds should be available for industrial expansion and the developments of nuclear power for peaceful purposes. In fact Great Britain still leads the world in the more practical application of this new and far reaching science.

Slackening of world tension should expand and develop world trade but among the younger nations there is a constant urge towards self-sufficiency regardless of economic considerations.

The decided voice of our General Election has, however, dispelled many uncertainties. The holders abroad of over £3,000 millions sterling now know that the value of the pound sterling, in which over half the trade of the world is conducted, will be maintained and repayment of the American loan of the equivalent of £90 millions is a convincing proof of our determination to honour our obligations.

With the increased prospects of world peace and with a continuation of our ability to sell abroad, on which depends our full employment, and with the pegging of the cost of living, the outlook is encouraging and hopeful.

Unofficial Strikes and Industrial Relations

The biggest fly in the ointment is the spate of 'wild cat' unofficial strikes. There is existing machinery for settling all disputes and now that the Trades Union Congress have taken this matter seriously in hand there ought to be no doubt that a solution will be found.

If this defect in our industrial organisation can be rectified and Trade Union authority is reasserted, we can look ahead with added confidence.

the more rewarding now; but the interest, of course, is no longer in the reporting of the Italian scene during the third decade of the nineteenth century, vivid though it is. These books are the record of a life-long and obsessive love-affair with Italy. As Mr Coe writes in his introduction to *Rome, Naples and Florence*, for Stendhal Italy represents a kind of Utopia . . . where aristocratic sensibility and plebeian energy contrive by some miracle to exist side by side, neither quality sapping nor devouring the other.' The quality of life Stendhal found in Italy was the touchstone by which he could test the products both of French civilisation and of the practical political sagacity of the English. Both faded by comparison with Italian passion and single-mindedness. For Stendhal as much as for Blake, energy was eternal delight, and in Italy he discovered the fountain-head of energy. In a sense, it would not matter if the picture of Italy these books contain were entirely wrong. It was an expression of the shaping dream of his life, which soon he was to translate into the great novels.

W. A.

The Rainbow Bridge. By R. W. LIVINGSTONE. *Pall Mall Press.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

There is simplicity which is the opposite of complexity. And there is simplicity which is the opposite of the distraught and fragmentary. There is classicism which is human and living and there is classicism which is superior navvying.

Sir Richard Livingstone's *The Rainbow Bridge* is simple in the second sense and classical in the first. In twelve lucid essays on the function of classics in education he deals essentially with two themes. One shows how classics in the past have been nutriment for the spirit, humanising and vivifying. Indeed he himself is a living testimony to the power of the classics to form a liberal, rational man. With his belief that English education needs immensely to have light and air let into its subterranean galleries, we can most heartily agree. Its blind empiricism makes it a world for the mole rather than for man. With his second theme, that the classics could still do this healthy office, we cannot. The classics were able to do what they did when they had a sanction in the life of the nation. But now the language of the gods is just literary jargon. Then the Rainbow Bridge was gorgeous and effective; now it it no more than decorative gossamer. We have long reached the place where the rainbow ends.

W.W.

Week-end Competition

No. 1,560 Set by Anne Hathaway

A lady is smarter than a gentleman maybe –
She can sew a fine seam or have a baby.
She can use her intuition instead of her brain,
But she can't fold a paper in a crowded train.

The usual prizes are offered for a similarly profound, accurate and brief set of observations on masculine behaviour. Entries by 26 January.

Result of No. 1,557 Set by Naomi Lewis

Prizes are offered for a short story in exactly 100 words entitled *January*.

Report

With such a prodigious number of entries, a few mild provisos seemed necessary for the short-list. The chief one was that the title should be relevant. A relevant tale generally had point as well, and with it a satisfying completeness. Then, too, it seemed that the tale should appear to fit *comfortably* into the space. A glance below will confirm that clipped syntax and telegraphese were not in the least essential. While a general commendation goes to all for industry, accuracy and (sometimes) ingenuity, the prizewinners are George Byfleet (three guineas); Joan Fry (two guineas); and Vera Mouse, C. B. J. Feltham and Dorothy Gibson (one guinea each). Runners-up: Anthony Skene, Mary Prager, R. Naish, M.R.D., P. W. R. Foot, Barbara Roe, Eric Robinson, J. R. Hurley, Betty Askwith, V. Rose, Jack Frost, Stanley Sharpless, Godfrey Martin, T. C. M. Winwood and Marion Wilson.

The Physicist, the Sociologist and the Geneticist entered the shack. At last they had reached the end of their quest. Now they would see the child., the first live human birth since the end of World War III. The mother sat beside the cradle. The wise men advanced and bent low examining the babe carefully. Here was the answer. From this tiny child they could tell whether the human race might be saved. Finally, the Physicist asked what the name of the child was to be. Humbly the mother answered. 'We have called him Janus because he has two heads.'

GEORGE BYFLEET

Jan, as everyone called him, was the first-born of a family of twelve. At one point it looked as if there might be a baker's dozen (his mother was far too familiar with the tradesmen) but the project came to an abortive end. At sixteen, Jan, orphaned, found himself sole breadwinner for the family. So he supplemented a meagre wage by peddling dope, until betrayed by his kid sister, May (she was always trying to queen it over the others). 'January brings the snow,' she said to the policeman who called. And that is how January came to have thirty-one days.

JOAN FRY

on janeury the ferst wen peeple maik resolushuns thare was a squaer kid naimd clarense gosh wot a naim hoo sed i wil not resolv enythyng impossable lyke being the ferst to reech the mune or enythyng selfysh lyke not eeting rise puding bekos i hait it but i wil help evrywun so he grapd a spaid and shoveld the depe and krisp and eevun sno and a chimly pott blu orf and bashd his hed and he staid in hospitle for thre hundrud and sixti for daze so nekst yer you bett hee dyd nott maik eny gude resolushuns.

VERA MOUSE

January!. The crackle and hiss of the fire in the drowsy room; the dog at his feet waiting for a walk in the crisp winter noon. He was sleepy, reluctant to move out into the cold and silence. No, not silence. He could hear shrill cries of children skating on the lake, fathers booming out warnings. He mustn't succumb to sleep, he mustn't . . . .

With a tremendous effort he opened his eyes. 'Gently, mate, gently', Australian hands lifted him up carefully. The voice continued with grumbling good humour, 'Always the same, this ruddy month. Nothing but bush fires. Talk about January . . . .'

DOROTHY GIBSON

Didn't arf muck me up, 'e did. There I was going down Camden Town tube when 'e stopped me and muttered somethink about 'the archway'. I told 'im he wanted the Barnet Line but 'e shook 'is 'ead – blooming fast it was too – and growled about being at 'the opening'. 'What opening?' I asked, 'Old Ma Red Cap or first 'ouse at the Coliseum?' 'Coliseum', he shouted, with 'is 'ead going two ways like the bloke in the advert, and I showed 'im where to get a 134. Silly old fool – made me late for the New Year's do.

C. B. J. FELTHAM

City Lights

Bid, Bidder, Biddest

Bid, bid, bid – one damn bid after another, and getting bigger all the time; booming share prices and easy credit have so perverted the ambitions of businessmen that Mr Maudling will soon have to leave aside his sixes and sevens for monopoly legislation. Mr Sandys this week has all but achieved his aim of reducing the aircraft industry to two main groups. We already had one of them, Hawker Siddeley (incorporating Folland, Blackburn and de Havilland); now we are to have Vickers and English Electric pooling their airframe and rocket interests with those of Bristol. Bristol's engine interests were already shared with Hawker, and its helicopter interests are now to be taken over by Westland (incorporating Saunders-Roe) for £3m.

What fragments of the industry remain? Only Handley Page, about which nobody seems to be much worried; Hunting, which is almost certain to go into the Vickers group; Fairey, which will probably go into Westland as soon as its share price is more realistic; and Shorts, whose position is complicated by the large government shareholding and the state of employment in Northern Ireland. Mr Sandys didn't quite make it by Christmas, and the two groups have not sorted themselves out into military and civil as neatly as might have been wished: but seldom can a prep school master have divided a rabble so quickly into two tidily opposing teams.

* * *

Then there's Courtaulds which for the past few years has not merely been tightening its grip upon the rayon industry but trying to reduce its dependence on it, diversify itself not only into nylon and acrylics, corsets and steel tyre cords, but into chemicals and plastics, pulp, packaging and paint. Paint, in particular, is now to be a big thing: after making a know-how agreement with a major American paint group in December, Courtaulds is now making a £16½m bid for Pinchin, Johnson, the largest purely paint firm in this country; its main competitor will probably be ICI, which made a highly successful move from paint materials to paint seven years ago. There are two interesting points about this bid. The first is that Pinchin, Johnson shares – Courtaulds has a reputation not only for making generous offers but for keeping quiet about them – jumped by some 20 per cent on the day before the news came out. The second is that two of the 30 members of the *Financial Times* share index – P. J. and Harrods – will now have disappeared during the latest wave of bids, with a third – Watney – having escaped only by the skin of its teeth.

* * *

There's only too much news of other, smaller bids. Nestlé has decided to put up its bid for Crosse & Blackwell to 84s – a large advance on its previous 72s, but so small an advance on Fisons' 82s as to suggest that the hard-headed Swiss are beginning to wonder whether a distribution chain and a string of brand names can really be worth twice what people thought they were worth a few weeks ago. The directors of Foster Clark, after combing the food industry for people willing to match the bid made by Mr Scott's St Martin Preserving, have finally come up with an anonymous offer so tremendously feeble as to revive Mr Scott's hopes of extricating himself from the marmalade business. Finally

there's Rolls Razor, a dull firm, dealings in the shares of which were suspended, understandably enough, when a successful bid of 1s a share was followed by a rapid rise in the price to 7s a share; it looks as if it is now to be a semi-shell for Electromatic, a private company selling washing machines direct to the public successfully enough to have brought its 27-year-old proprietor from nothing to something well on the way towards millionaireship in the space of 18 months.

* * *

It is always refreshing to turn from the heat of the market to the views of the bank chairmen. The first two to report this year, Sir Harold Bibby of Martins and Mr Tuke of Barclays, both seem to think equity prices as disturbingly high as Mr Cobbold thought them some months back and both suggest that there are two sorts of take-over bid of which the undesirable sort is undesirable. Mr Tuke, who allows himself more space, suddenly finds himself attempting to define the undesirable, referring to moderation in all things and excessive greed for profit, refusing to believe that the national interest can be measured only in money terms or that directors should be primarily interested in maximising the market price of the company's shares.

This is fine stuff, indeed. Does Mr Tuke realise, one wonders, when he speaks of the directors of a bank or insurance company turning down a generous bid for the sake of its customers, or when he refers approvingly to official pleas for dividend restraint and the use of extra profit either for investment or for price-cutting, how completely he has accepted the welfare state whose pernicious effect on thrift he deplores? So far, certainly, Mr Tuke has moved no further to the left than Mr Gaitskell; but next year, perhaps . . . we shall see.

* * *

The Stock Exchange, too, has had its word to say about bids. Members will now be allowed (at the risk of interfering with another member's clients) to circularise investors with offers for their shares. This is a privilege which they have shared legally since 1939 with provincial brokers, members of the various finance house associations, and dealers licensed by the Board of Trade, but which their own council has not until now allowed them to exercise. It is obvious that the licensed dealers who have been doing so well out of the bid fashion and their freedom to put out circulars will now find the competition rather stiffer.

Company News

Mr Hugh Fraser, presumably for the usual tax reasons, is offering the public one-quarter of the shares in the company which holds the family slice – no longer a controlling slice – of *House of Fraser*. *Odhams* is not merely issuing £3¼m of loan stock to help finance its recent acquisition of *Newnes* and *Hultons*, but is covering the cost of the interest by raising the price of *Woman* and *Woman's Own* from 5d to 6d. *Simo Properties* is financing its development plans by borrowing from two insurance companies and offering them the right to convert the loan into shares – insurance companies, who were once happy to lend on mortgage and leave the profit to the developer, nowadays insist either on a share in the profit or on doing the whole thing for themselves.

TAURUS

COMPANY MEETING

BARCLAYS BANK LIMITED

MR. A. W. TUKE'S ADDRESS

THE BANK'S AFFAIRS

The Annual General Meeting for the year 1960 of the Stockholders will be held at the Head Office of the Bank, 54 Lombard Street, London, EC3, on Friday, 5 February, 1960.

Capital Issued £40,812,828: Reserve Fund £21,500,000.

Current Deposit and Other Accounts £1,676,407,295 (1958—£1,580,339,733).

Investments £393,542,971: (1958—£505,468,031).

Advances £648,944,347: (1958—£456,321,193).

Net Profit £4,144,470: 1958—£3,345,411).

The following is an extract from the address of the Chairman, Mr Anthony William Tuke, circulated to the Stockholders:—

Accounts

During the past year there have been considerable changes in our balance sheet. In May we made a rights offer of 5,561,914 new shares of £1 each to Stockholders on favourable terms which produced a similar sum by way of premium. Immediately on completion of this transaction we capitalised the share premium account, and used it, together with a balance of £1,112,383 from the Reserve Fund, to provide a free issue of one share for every £5 of the whole ordinary capital including the rights issue. As a result of these two transactions our capital was increased from £28,576,617 to £40,812,828 and our Reserve Fund was reduced temporarily from £21,000,000 to £19,887,617. We have now transferred to Reserve £1,612,383 from the profit of the year with the final result that our Capital and Reserve Fund together at the end of the year stand at £62,312,828 compared with £49,526,617 at the end of last year. This is a large increase, but our fixed assets have also been increasing rapidly in recent years and we regard it as desirable that they should be covered, as far as possible, by Stockholders' money. As I explained at the time when the free issue was made, it was not intended to increase thereby the sum payable to Stockholders by way of final dividend, and accordingly the final dividend recommended is at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, which is the exact equivalent of the 6 per cent paid by way of interim dividend in August last. The sum, however, which we are proposing to distribute is considerably larger than a year ago because all the shares issued during 1959 become entitled to the final dividend this year. Naturally not all our Stockholders were able to take up the whole of their rights to the cash issue, and these surplus rights were sold either by the Stockholders concerned or by the Bank on their behalf. As a result the number of separate holdings of our Ordinary stock has increased very considerably during the year and now stands at 61,000. We offer a hearty welcome to the new members of our proprietary family.

There has been a substantial increase during the year in the deposits of the Clearing Banks as a whole, our share being £96,000,000. All this increase has come in current accounts, which now form about 70 per cent of the total; no doubt this is a reflection of increased business activity. The outstanding change on the assets side of our balance sheet is the increase from £456,000,000 to £649,000,000 in the total of our advances which has been spread over every section of our business, but with some emphasis on our private customers whose borrowings were inevitably curtailed very severely during the period of credit restriction. The funds to provide for this welcome increase have come in the main from a reduction in our investments in British Government Securities, the proportion of which had become abnormally and unpleasantly high during the long period of credit restriction. The balance has been provided from the increase in our deposits without pressing unduly upon our liquidity ratio.

Growth Of Business

A feature of last year's business which has brought us particular satisfaction is the greatly increased rate of progress in the number of our current accounts, which now number well over two million. When the credit restrictions ended in July 1958 we let it be known that we were very ready to receive proposals from customers, old and new, for personal advances, and, as I explained last year, we introduced a new form of borrowing by way of special loan on which the interest was to be charged in advance and principal and interest were to be repaid by equal monthly instalments over a period not exceeding two years. This scheme aroused some considerable interest and experience has proved that there was a gap to be filled; on the other hand we found that the majority of the applicant's could be accommodated on orthodox banking lines, which is more economical to the borrower, and the field which lies between orthodox banking and hire purchase finance does not after all seem to be a very large one. Somewhat to our surprise the great majority of the new customers to whom I have referred are not borrowers but lenders; in other words they are conducting credit accounts; and we have been much interested to find from a number of sample enquiries that some 15 per cent to 20 per cent of them appear to be weekly wage-earners or their wives. The question of how to make banking attractive to the weekly wage-earner is still exercising the minds of all of us, and the proposed legislation to amend the Truck Acts gives some urgency to the problem. It is not worth while, I am sure, to try to sell people goods or services that are of no real use to them, and the issue has been rather confused by its being expressed as the payment of wages by cheque. To give an employee once a week a single piece of paper, which he will immediately wish to convert into several other pieces of a different quality, would be of very little advantage to anybody. If payments were made by cheque once a month, or even once a fortnight, some would undoubtedly find a banking account useful, but the ideal arrangement would be that, with the full and free consent of the employee, his wages should be credited, in whole or in part, once a month by internal transfer to his banking account, from which he or perhaps his wife would draw cash as required for their living expenses, and from which he could make payments by cheque or by standing order to meet other outgoings, such as rent or mortgage interest or hire purchase instalments.

I feel that we should attack the problem at

Concluded on next page

Continued from preceding page

that end, as soon as the obstacles to the payment of wages by means other than cash have been removed. My belief is that the habit would spread slowly but surely, which would enable us to take the measure of the problem and give us time to make whatever provision may be necessary in the way of extra staff and premises to meet it. If it becomes the fashion for wives to draw the cash when they do their shopping, most of the work may well be spread over our normal hours of opening and the problem of catering for even a large influx of new business may prove to be less difficult than some people have anticipated.

Profits

Our greatly increased activity has, as we anticipated when I wrote to Stockholders in May last, led to a substantial increase in our net profits, and we are in fact able to bring out a figure higher by about £800,000 than that of the previous year. In considering this figure, however, it should be borne in mind that quite a large proportion of it is accounted for by the reduction of ninepence in the standard rate of income tax last April, and also that we have had the use of £11,000,000 of newly subscribed capital, though the final payment was receivable by us only in July. The large increase in our Advances has counteracted, with something to spare, the reduction in the rate of interest charged upon them owing to the lower Bank Rate. Increased dividends on certain of our investments in other banks and kindred businesses have also made a useful contribution, notably our recently acquired shareholding in United Dominions Trust.

Copies of the Directors' Report containing the full text of the Chairman's Address may be obtained from Barclays Bank, Limited, Room 156, 54, Lombard Street, London, EC3.

The Chess Board

No. 531 The Fruitful Hour

Ninety minutes or even more than a hundred may be nearer the time consumed by Gligoric for his 12 move against Bobotsov and the subsequent six or seven moves involved in that fruitful Queen-sacrifice. He left himself with less than half an hour for the 20 moves before the time control, but by then the game had reached its second and less complex phase, and Gligoric could cope quite comfortably. Let's see.

(1) P-K4, P-QB4; (2) Kt-KB3, P-Q3; (3) P-Q4, PxP; (4) KtxP, Kt-KB3; (5) Kt-QB3, P-QR3; (6) B-KKt5, P-K3; (7) P-B4, P-R3; (8) B-R4, B-K2; (9) Q-B3, Q-B2; (10) O-O-O, QKt-Q2; (11) B-Q3, P-QKt4; (12) P-K5!, B-Kt2; (13) KtxKP!!, PxKt; (14) B-Kt6 ch, K-B1; (15) PxKt!!, BxQ; (16) PxB ch, K-Kt1, (17) PxB, Kt-B3; (18) BxKt, PxB; (19) P=Q, RxQ; (20) BxR.

So far, so very, very good, but the win has yet to be proved, and the game now enters its second and equally interesting phase.

(20) . . . P-Q4; (21) R-Q4, K-R2; (22) B-R5, Q-B4; (23) R(1)-Q1, R-QB1; R(1)-Q2, P-B4; (25) Kt-K2, K-Kt2;

As he made that move Bobotsov offered a draw which was instantly declined by Gligoric who, with 15 minutes left for as many moves, played with supreme calm and confidence.

(26) K-Kt1, K-B3; (27) P-QR3, P-R4; (28) Kt-Kt3, P-Kt5; (29) P-QR4, Q-B3; (30) P-Kt3, Q-B6; (31) R(4)-Q3, Q-B4; (32) R-K2, Q-Kt8 ch; (33) K-Kt2, R-B6; (34) R(3)-Q2, P-Q5; (35) R-Kt2, Q-K6; (36) B-K8!, P-Q6; (37) PxP, Q-K8; (38) R-QB2 RxQP; (39) B-Kt5, R-QB6; (40) B-B4, RxR; (41) RxR, P-K4; (42) PxP ch, QxP ch; (43) K-R2, P-B5; (44) Kt-K4 ch, K-K13; (45) R-Kt2 ch, K-R4; (46) Kt-B2, Q-K1; (47) B-Q3, K-R5; (48) R-Kt4 ch, K-R4; (49) B-Kt6 ch, resigns.

That game, most thrilling of a tournament rich in good games, ensured Gligoric's well deserved victory. The Congress was as well organised as ever by the indomitable Frank Rhoden who told us that Botvinnik will be among the contenders next year, and so will Gligoric. As for the present event, the three grandmasters were fittingly in front, Uhlmann after a very poor start with two losses, one of them against our own Harry Golombek. Here's the position in which Harry offered a draw by repetition; Uhlmann declined and was soon to regret it. /r2q1rlk/ ppp5/ 3pQ1pp/8/1PPP1kt2/8/P4PBP/4RRK1/.

(25) Q-K7, R-K1; (26) Q-KB7, R-B1; (27) Q-K7, P-B3; (28) QxQ, QRxQ; (29) R-K7 R-B4; (30) P-KR4, R-KR4; (31) R(1)-K1, RxP; (32) B-KB3, R-KB1, (33) RxQKtP, Kt-R6 ch; (34) K-Kt2, Kt-Kt4; (35) BxBP, R-Kt5 ch; (36) K-B1, RxQP; (37) R-K8, RxR; (38) BxR RxP (39) BxKtP, P-Q4; (40) P-R4, P-R3; (41) R-Kt6, P-QR4; (42) PxP, RxP; (43) P-R6, K-Kt2; (44) B-Q3, Kt-K5, (45) R-Kt5, Kt-B6; (46) R-B5, R-R6; (47) P-R7, Kt-K5; (48) R-B7 ch. resigns.

I shall revert to the Congress next week; meanwhile, what with as great an expert on the endgame as Averbakh among the three grandmasters, he kindly provided the material for this week's competition. The 4-pointer for beginners is a position he achieved in a simultaneous performance. He offered a sacrifice by (16) RxBP, but his opponent saw that the R was taboo and played . . . P-QKt4. How then did White force the issue in 3 moves? B, White to win is a neat little study, not too difficult for 6 ladder-points. C (for 7 points) is a game position in which Janowski (Black) resigned to Capablanca at New York, 1916. Averbakh has analysed the position and found out that Janowski had no need to resign. He could have enforced the draw. How?

A: *Yuri Averbakh*, 1955 ./r1bqr1k/1p3ppp/ p1p1p3/b/3P3/2BP4/B2QP3/P5PP/1R3RK1/.

B: *Y. Averbakh*, 1955 ./8/6ktk/R6p/7P/6K1/ 24/.

C: *Y. Averbakh*, 1959. /3b4/16/3K1k2/1P6/ 2B5/16/.

Usual prizes. Entries by 25 January.

REPORT ON NO. 528. SET 26. December

A: Q-Q4 forces mate or material loss

B: (1) K-Q2, R-QKt6; (2) K-B2, R-K6 (forced again); (3) Kt-B4 ch, K-Kt4; (4) RxB, KxKt; (5) B-B1 etc

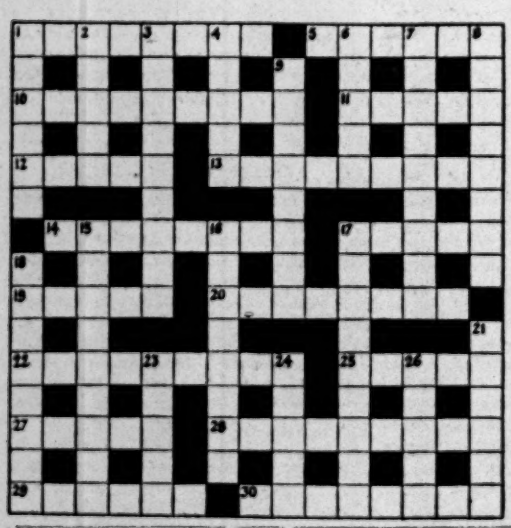
C: (1) K-B2!, P-Kt6 ch; (2) K-B1, P-K4; (3) P-R7, P-K5; (4) P=Kt!, P-K6; (5) Kt-Kt6, PxKt; (6) P-B7, P-Kt4; (7) P=Kt!! (the only way), P-Kt5; (8) Kt-K6, P-Kt6; (9) Kt-Q4 etc.

Many correct solutions. Prizes: E. Allen, S. N. Collings, J. P. Ford, W. M. Hancock, C. R. Hattersley, R. T. Waterfield.

ASSIAC

Week-end Crossword 388

Prizes: Three book tokens of 15s. for the first correct solutions opened. Entries to Crossword 388, New Statesman, Great Turnstile, London, WC1, by first post 26 Jan.



ACROSS

1. Shell is a place for scientists in the money (8).
5. Credit is doubled in a time of difficulty (6).
10. Where to eat when there is a celebration in the old country (9).
11. Tidal river caught on the turn (5).
12. Means of catching a maid with a ring (5).
13. Something from the kitchen is afterwards found among the cards (9).
14. Good-nature of the hobo in me (8).
17. The playwright puts a poem in front of Eliot (5).
19. Fumed as the river shewed the passage of time (5).
20. Rained as the potential hero weds (8).
22. Festival Company in Swan rehearsal? (9).
25. Negro from the South before the pulpit (5).
27. Advantage as a term in sport (5).
28. The deserters see danger dispersed (9).
29. Charm the listener after the close-down (6).
30. Their work is often stopping (8).

DOWN

1. 'By his —— hat and staff' (*Hamlet*) (6).
2. Strikes up loud in large numbers (5).
3. Hotter mix-up in bed for those about to wed (9).
4. Sharpen the left up after a second (5).
6. Regret about a decoration serving as frilling (5).
7. The oriental breathes internally (9).
8. The dealer sticks to change (8).
9. Operatic father with the low-down on love? (8).
15. Lives in hidden danger after nothing is arranged (9).
16. One state is not contented in another (8).
17. Mistake about vision (9).
18. Aircraft which makes a journey on the road (8).
21. Buildings which keep us among the tools (6).
23. Run for an actor (5).
24. A bit of colour in a painting exhibition (5).
25. Fashions which are not quite decent (5).

SET-SQUARE

Solution to No. 386

F	L	O	U	R	I	S	H	■	S	P	A	S	M	S
A	■	R	■	E	■	U	■	P	■	A	■	E	■	U
C	R	A	B	A	P	P	L	E	■	R	E	M	A	P
I	■	N	■	L	■	P	■	R	■	D	■	I	■	P
A	N	T	H	I	L	L	■	S	L	O	B	B	E	R
L	■	■	S	■	E	■	O	■	N	■	R	■	E	■
■	P	R	I	M	E	M	I	N	I	S	T	E	R	S
B	■	E	■	■	E	■	A	■	■	■	V	■	S	■
L	O	R	D	S	A	N	D	L	A	D	I	E	S	■
E	■	E	■	C	■	T	■	C	■	E	■	■	A	■
S	P	A	T	U	L	A	■	O	R	L	E	A	N	S
S	■	D	■	T	■	L	■	L	■	U	■	R	■	I
I	D	I	O	T	■	L	A	U	N	D	E	R	E	D
N	■	N	■	L	■	Y	■	M	■	E	■	A	■	E
G	A	G	G	E	D	■	A	N	O	D	Y	N	E	S

PRIZEWINNERS TO NO. 386

E. F. Watling (Sheffield, 10)
Frank Callister (Aintree)
Mrs D. L. Woodhead (Orpington)

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

READERS, editors, sub-editors, proof-readers, teachers, psychologists, slow readers, fast readers, and parents of readers retarded or advanced will all find some part of Hunter Diack's new book just their cup of tea 'Reading and the Psychology of Perception', 21s. Peter Skinner Publishing Ltd, Conway Chambers, Derby Road, Nottingham.

WHAT are the facts about homosexuality? Should the law be changed? Decide for yourself after reading 'Some Questions and Answers about Homosexuality', obtainable from The Albany Trust, 32 Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W1. Price 1s., postage 4½d.

SOCIALISM, econs, politics, USSR; we buy books, pamps., jrnls; any lang. Hammersmith Bookshop, W6. RIV. 6807.

BACK numbers, New Statesman; also Economist, 1947-1959 complete. Offers, whole part. Collect Loa, NW3, Box 1326.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS—continued

GERMAN books in 7 rooms (understatement). Libris, 38A Boundary Rd, NW8.

BUDDHIST Publication Society of Ceylon —British Branch. Free booklets for distribution for those interested in The Buddha's Teaching and Way of Life. Box 1420.

ESPERANTISTS! Learn about socialist construction in China through 'El Popo'a Cinio', bi-monthly cultural journal, beautifully illus., only 5s. p.a. Write Miss F. Paraige, 10 Woronzow Rd, NW8.

JOHN O'London's has a New Look from 21 January. Price 9d. Richard Church Chooses its J.O'L. Book of the Month. Contributors will include John Braine, Nancy Spain. Don't Miss It. Order from your Newsagent Now or write 54 Bloomsbury Street, WC1

DEUTSCHE Buecher Gesucht! R. & E. Steiner (Books), AMBassador 1564.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS—continued

MERVYN Stockwood on Politicians, Scientists and teddy-boys: Chris Brasher on Sir Miles Thomas; Sir John Hunt; Blanche Blower; Frankie Vaughan. All in 'Challenge' —the new magazine about Youth. Out now 1s. from 17 Bedford Square, WC1.

Hutton, 'What is the Mind-Body Problem?'; Lord Chorley 'The Humanist Approach to Social Problems' S. Chandrasekhar, 'Is India a Nation?'; D. J. Johnston, 'Education in the USSR'; Clifford Allen, 'Advances in Psychiatry'; F. H. George, 'Philosophy and the Common Man'. Cloth 7s. 6d., paper 5s. from all booksellers or Watts & Co, 40 Drury Lane, London, WC2.

THE Rationalist Annual 1960. Contents: J. B. S. Haldane, 'On Expecting the Unexpected'; Glanville Williams, 'Crime and Moral Wrongdoing'; Antony Flew, 'Is Pascal's Wager the only Safe Bet?'; J. Bronowski, 'The Values of Science'; P. M. Jackson, 'The Religion of Advertising'; E. H.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS—continued

CONTENTS of January 'Plebs': 'The Struggle for the 40-Hour Week' by A. J. M. Sykes; 'A Proud Achievement' by Elisabeth Cox; 'Industrial Capitalism and the Rhondda Valley' by C. L. Gibbons; 'This Wicked World' by J. P. M. Millar. 'A Critique of Nationalisation' by Jock Baston; 'The Outer Seven set up Shop' by 'Observer'; 'The Second Industrial Power' by Joan Monnet; 'Marxism and Darwinism' by Anton Pannekoek: Plebs Forum; 'Plebs' is 6d., by post 8d., or 7s. 6d. a year, from the NCLC, Tillicoultry, Scotland.

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'NUDES of Jean Straker'—leaflet 6d. Visual Arts Club, 12 Soho Sq., W1.

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PERSONAL

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PERSONAL—continued

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LECTURES, CRSES, etc.—cont from p 83

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Continued from preceding page

that end, as soon as the obstacles to the payment of wages by means other than cash have been removed. My belief is that the habit would spread slowly but surely, which would enable us to take the measure of the problem and give us time to make whatever provision may be necessary in the way of extra staff and premises to meet it. If it becomes the fashion for wives to draw the cash when they do their shopping, most of the work may well be spread over our normal hours of opening and the problem of catering for even a large influx of new business may prove to be less difficult than some people have anticipated.

Profits

Our greatly increased activity has, as we anticipated when I wrote to Stockholders in May last, led to a substantial increase in our net profits, and we are in fact able to bring out a figure higher by about £800,000 than that of the previous year. In considering this figure, however, it should be borne in mind that quite a large proportion of it is accounted for by the reduction of ninepence in the standard rate of income tax last April, and also that we have had the use of £11,000,000 of newly subscribed capital, though the final payment was receivable by us only in July. The large increase in our Advances has counteracted, with something to spare, the reduction in the rate of interest charged upon them owing to the lower Bank Rate. Increased dividends on certain of our investments in other banks and kindred businesses have also made a useful contribution, notably our recently acquired shareholding in United Dominions Trust.

Copies of the Directors' Report containing the full text of the Chairman's Address may be obtained from Barclays Bank, Limited, Room 156, 54, Lombard Street, London, EC3.

The Chess Board

No. 531 The Fruitful Hour

Ninety minutes or even more than a hundred may be nearer the time consumed by Gligoric for his 12 move against Bobotsov and the subsequent six or seven moves involved in that fruitful Queen-sacrifice. He left himself with less than half an hour for the 20 moves before the time control, but by then the game had reached its second and less complex phase, and Gligoric could cope quite comfortably. Let's see.

(1) P-K4, P-QB4; (2) Kt-KB3, P-Q3; (3) P-Q4, PxP; (4) KtxP, Kt-KB3; (5) Kt-QB3, P-QR3; (6) B-KKt5, P-K3; (7) P-B4, P-R3; (8) B-R4, B-K2; (9) Q-B3, Q-B2; (10) O-O-O, QKt-Q2; (11) B-Q3, P-QKt4; (12) P-K5!, B-Kt2; (13) KtxKP!!, PxKt; (14) B-Kt6 ch, K-B1; (15) PxKt!!, BxQ; (16) PxB ch, K-Kt1, (17) PxB, Kt-B3; (18) BxKt, PxB; (19) P=Q, RxQ; 20) BxR.

So far, so very, very good, but the win has yet to be proved, and the game now enters its second and equally interesting phase.

(20) . . . P-Q4; (21) R-Q4, K-R2; (22) B-R5, Q-B4; (23) R(1)-Q1, R-QB1; R(1)-Q2, P-B4; (25) Kt-K2, K-Kt2;

As he made that move Bobotsov offered a draw which was instantly declined by Gligoric who, with 15 minutes left for as many moves, played with supreme calm and confidence.

(26) K-Kt1, K-B3; (27) P-QR3, P-R4; (28) Kt-Kt3, P-Kt5; (29) P-QR4, Q-B3; (30) P-Kt3, Q-B6; (31) R(4)-Q3, Q-B4; (32) R-K2, Q-Kt8 ch; (33) K-Kt2, R-B6; (34) R(3)-Q2, P-Q5; (35) R-Kt2, Q-K6; (36) B-K8!, P-Q6; (37) PxP, Q-K8; (38) R-QB2 RxQP; (39) B-Kt5, R-QB6; (40) B-B4, RxR (41) RxR, P-K4; (42) PxP ch, QxP ch; (43) K-R2, P-B5; (44) Kt-K4 ch, K-K13; (45) R-Kt2 ch, K-R4; (46) Kt-B2, Q-K1; (47) B-Q3, K-R5; (48) R-Kt4 ch, K-R4; (49) B-Kt6 ch, resigns.

That game, most thrilling of a tournament rich in good games, ensured Gligoric's well deserved victory. The Congress was as well organised as ever by the indomitable Frank Rhoden who told us that Botvinnik will be among the contenders next year, and so will Gligoric. As for the present event, the three grandmasters were fittingly in front, Uhlmann after a very poor start with two losses, one of them against our own Harry Golombek. Here's the position in which Harry offered a draw by repetition; Uhlmann declined and was soon to regret it. /r2q1rlk/ ppp5/ 3pQ1pp/8/1PPP1kt2/8/P4PBP/4RRK1/.

(25) Q-K7, R-K1; (26) Q-KB7, R-B1; (27) Q-K7, P-B3; (28) QxQ, QRxQ; (29) R-K7 R-B4; (30) P-KR4, R-KR4; (31) R(1)-K1, RxP; (32) B-KB3, R-KB1, (33) RxQKtP, Kt-R6 ch; (34) K-Kt2, Kt-Kt4; (35) BxBP, R-Kt5 ch; (36) K-B1, RxQP; (37) R-K8, RxR; (38) BxR RxP (39) BxKtP, P-Q4; (40) P-R4, P-R3; (41) R-Kt6, P-QR4; (42) PxP, RxP; (43) P-R6, K-Kt2; (44) B-Q3, Kt-K5, (45) R-Kt5, Kt-B6; (46) R-B5, R-R6; (47) P-R7, Kt-K5; (48) R-B7 ch. resigns.

I shall revert to the Congress next week; meanwhile, what with as great an expert on the end-game as Averbakh among the three grandmasters, he kindly provided the material for this week's competition. The 4-pointer for beginners is a position he achieved in a simultaneous performance. He offered a sacrifice by (16) RxBP, but his opponent saw that the R was taboo and played . . . P-QKt4. How then did White force the issue in 3 moves? B, White to win is a neat little study, not too difficult for 6 ladder-points. C (for 7 points) is a game position in which Janowski (Black) resigned to Capablanca at New York, 1916. Averbakh has analysed the position and found out that Janowski had no need to resign. He could have enforced the draw. How?

A: *Yuri Averbakh*, 1955 ./r1bqr1k/1p3ppp/ p1p1p3/b/3P3/2BP4/B2QP3/P5PP/1R3RK1/.

B: *Y. Averbakh*, 1955 ./8/6ktk/R6p/7P/6K1/ 24/.

C: *Y. Averbakh*, 1959. /3b4/16/3K1k2/1P6/ 2B5/16/.

Usual prizes. Entries by 25 January.

REPORT ON NO. 528. SET 26. December

A: Q-Q4 forces mate or material loss

B: (1) K-Q2, R-QKt6; (2) K-B2, R-K6 (forced again); (3) Kt-B4 ch, K-Kt4; (4) RxB, KxKt; (5) B-B1 etc

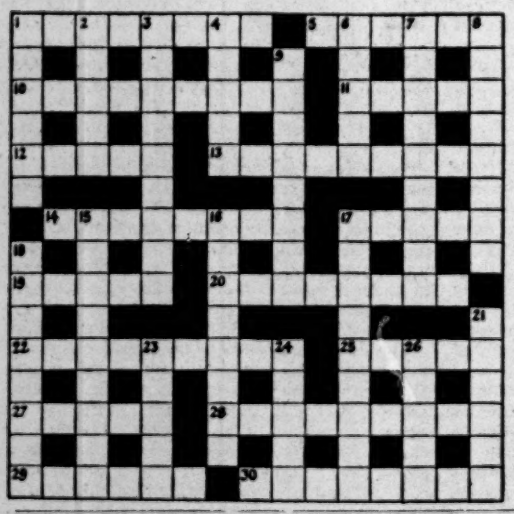
C: (1) K-B2!, P-Kt6 ch; (2) K-B1, P-K4; (3) P-R7, P-K5; (4) P=Kt!, P-K6; (5) Kt-K16, PxKt; (6) P-B7, P-Kt4; (7) P=Kt!! (the only way), P-Kt5; (8) Kt-K6, P-Kt6; (9) Kt-Q4 etc.

Many correct solutions. Prizes: E. Allen, S. N. Collings, J. P. Ford, W. M. Hancock, C. R. Hattersley, R. T. Waterfield.

ASSIAC

Week-end Crossword 388

Prizes: Three book tokens of 15s. for the first correct solutions opened. Entries to Crossword 388, New Statesman, Great Turnstile, London, WC1, by first post 26 Jan.



ACROSS

1. Shell is a place for scientists in the money (8).
5. Credit is doubled in a time of difficulty (6).
10. Where to eat when there is a celebration in the old country (9).
11. Tidal river caught on the turn (5).
12. Means of catching a maid with a ring (5).
13. Something from the kitchen is afterwards found among the cards (9).
14. Good-nature of the hobo in me (8).
17. The playwright puts a poem in front of Eliot (5).
19. Fumed as the river shewed the passage of time (5).
20. Rained as the potential hero weds (8).
22. Festival Company in Swan rehearsal? (9).
25. Negro from the South before the pulpit (5).
27. Advantage as a term in sport (5).
28. The deserters see danger dispersed (9).
29. Charm the listener after the close-down (6).
30. Their work is often stopping (8).

DOWN

1. 'By his —— hat and staff' (*Hamlet*) (6).
2. Strikes up loud in large numbers (5).
3. Hotter mix-up in bed for those about to wed (9).
4. Sharpen the left up after a second (5).
6. Regret about a decoration serving as frilling (5).
7. The oriental breathes internally (9).
8. The dealer sticks to change (8).
9. Operatic father with the low-down on love? (8).
15. Lives in hidden danger after nothing is arranged (9).
16. One state is not contented in another (8).
17. Mistake about vision (9).
18. Aircraft which makes a journey on the road (8).
21. Buildings which keep us among the tools (6).
23. Run for an actor (5).
24. A bit of colour in a painting exhibition (5).
25. Fashions which are not quite decent (5).

SET-SQUARE

Solution to No. 386

F	L	O	U	R	I	S	H	■	S	P	A	S	M	S
A	■	R	E	■	U	■	P	■	A	■	E	■	U	■
C	R	A	B	A	P	P	L	E	■	R	E	M	A	P
I	■	N	■	L	■	P	■	R	■	D	■	I	■	P
A	N	T	H	I	L	L	■	S	L	O	B	B	E	R
L	■	■	S	■	E	■	O	■	N	■	R	■	E	■
■	P	R	I	M	E	M	I	N	I	S	T	E	R	S
B	■	E	■	■	E	■	A	■	■	■	V	■	S	■
L	O	R	D	S	A	N	D	L	A	D	I	E	S	■
E	■	E	■	C	■	T	■	C	■	E	■	■	A	■
S	P	A	T	U	L	A	■	O	R	L	E	A	N	S
S	■	D	■	T	■	L	■	L	■	U	■	R	■	I
I	D	I	O	T	■	L	A	U	N	D	E	R	E	D
N	■	N	■	L	■	Y	■	M	■	E	■	A	■	E
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PRIZEWINNERS TO NO. 386

E. F. Watling (Sheffield, 10)
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BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

READERS, editors, sub-editors, proof-readers, teachers, psychologists, slow readers, fast readers, and parents of readers retarded or advanced will all find some part of Hunter Diack's new book just their cup of tea 'Reading and the Psychology of Perception'. 21s. Peter Skinner Publishing Ltd, Conway Chambers, Derby Road, Nottingham.

WHAT are the facts about homosexuality? Should the law be changed? Decide for yourself after reading 'Some Questions and Answers about Homosexuality', obtainable from The Albany Trust, 32 Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W1. Price 1s., postage 4½d.

SOCIALISM, econs, politics, USSR: we buy books, pamps., jnls; any lang. Hammersmith Bookshop, W6, RIV. 6807.

BACK numbers, New Statesman; also Economist, 1947-1959 complete. Offers, whole part. Collect Lon. NW3, Bos 1326.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS—continued

GERMAN books in 7 rooms (understatement). Libris, 38A Boundary Rd, NW8.

BUDDHIST Publication Society of Ceylon —British Branch. Free booklets for distribution for those interested in The Buddha's Teaching and Way of Life. Box 1420.

ESPERANTISTS! Learn about socialist construction in China through 'El Popo's Cinio', bi-monthly cultural journal, beautifully illus., only 5s. p.a. Write Miss F. Paraige, 10 Woronzow Rd, NW8.

JOHN O'London's has a New Look from 21 January. Price 9d. Richard Church Chooses 1st J.O'L. Book of the Month. Contributors will include John Braine, Nancy Spain. Don't Miss It. Order from your Newsagent Now or write 54 Bloomsbury Street, WC1

DEUTSCHE Buecher Gesucht! R. & E. Steiner (Books), AMBassador 1564.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS—continued

MERVYN Stockwood on Politicians, Scientists and teddy-boys; Chris Brasher on Sir Miles Thomas; Sir John Hunt; Blanche Bower; Frankie Vaughan. All in 'Challenge' —the new magazine about Youth. Out now 1s. from 17 Bedford Square, WC1.

Hutton, 'What is the Mind-Body Problem?'; Lord Chorley 'The Humanist Approach to Social Problems' S. Chandrasekhar, 'Is India a Nation?'; D. J. Johnston, 'Education in the USSR'; Clifford Allen, 'Advances in Psychiatry'; F. H. George, 'Philosophy and the Common Man'. Cloth 7s. 6d., paper 5s., from all booksellers or Watts & Co, 40 Drury Lane, London, WC2.

THE Rationalist Annual 1960. Contents: J. B. S. Haldane, 'On Expecting the Unexpected'; Glanville Williams, 'Crime and Moral Wrongdoing'; Antony Flew, 'Is Pascal's Wager the only Safe Bet?'; J. Bronowski, 'The Values of Science'; P. M. Jackson, 'The Religion of Advertising'; E. H.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS—continued

CONTENTS of January 'Plebs': 'The Struggle for the 40-Hour Week' by A. J. M. Sykes; 'A Proud Achievement' by Elisabeth Cox; 'Industrial Capitalism and the Rhondda Valley' by C. L. Gibbons; 'This Wicked World' by J. P. M. Millar. 'A Critique of Nationalisation' by Jock Baston; 'The Outer Seven set up Shop' by 'Observer'; 'The Second Industrial Power' by Joan Monnet; 'Marxism and Darwinism' by Anton Pannekoek: Plebs Forum; 'Plebs' is 6d., by post 8d., or 7s. 6d. a year, from the NCLC, Tillicoultry, Scotland.

FOREIGN fiction, German, French, Italian, Spanish, etc. Monthly lists avail. Write Dept NS, TABS Ltd, 45 Neal St, WC2.

'NUDES of Jean Straker'—leaflet 6d. Visual Arts Club, 12 Soho Sq., W1.

PERSONAL attention given overseas orders all types of books. Poole-Bickford, 22 Buckingham St, Strand, London, WC2.

PERSONAL

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CANADIAN Art stud. seeks studio space. Exchange light duties. Box 1492.

SINGLE, mobile man, 36, with range of electronic, mechanical, linguistic skills, seeks integration into a community and/or school anywhere. Box 1406.

YOUNG lady would like female companion for round world working trip commencing this year. Box 1571

YAS Mina Orphanage near Tunis 100 Algerian Refugee Orphans sheltered. Ages 8-13. They have been eating earth to allay hunger pains. We need help. It costs £2,500 a year to run home. Your gift, large or small, will be welcomed by the Treasurer. Rt Hon. Hilary Marquand, DSc, MP, War on Want, 9 Madeley Rd, Ealing, W5.

GREECE, Yugoslavia Albania. Easy-going young man seeks others (preferably 20's) for shoestringish Microbus tour one month August 1960. Box 1201.

GRAD. (f) offered 14 dys lodging & full board, any dates 15 April-15 June, in home of yng teacher of English (f), Split, Yugoslavia, exch. for 20 days bed & brkfst July/Aug. London family. Box 1519.

YOU could afford to drink wine more often if you were a member of the Professional & Businessmen's Wine Association. Write to the Secretary at 9 Drapers Gardens, London, EC2. Tel. ROYal 2495.

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AUTOGRAPH Letters and Manuscripts of literary, historical, theatrical and scientific interests wanted to purchase. C. & I. K. Fletcher Ltd, 22 Buckingham Gate, SW1. Tel. TAT. 8534.

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LONDON Contact Lens Centre, 66 New Cavendish Street, W1. Booklet sent. Also Oxford, Cambridge, Ipswich.

WHEN truth may be buried in prejudice, the Progressive League keeps it alive. Write: (N4), 20 Buckingham St, WC2.

GUITAR Lessons. Classical. Chesnakov. 48a Cathcart Road. SW10. FLA 4354.

ALEXANDER Technique: Eric de Peyer, 7 Wellington Square, SW3. SLO. 3141.

THE Cosmo Club meets every Saturday evening in Central London to provide an opportunity for friendly contacts. New members over 30 invited. Box 1644.

PRIMAVERA, 149 Sloane Street, apologise to New Statesman Readers for the inconvenience during reconstruction of their premises. Their Textile Shop in Sloane Terrace is open, also their basement showrooms. Special dis. of 10% on all stock until 23 Jan.

DO you wear spectacles? Tired and strained eyes can be treated by Dr. W. H. Bates' method of relaxation at a London Clinic. Phone LANgham 3626 for particulars.

VISION corrected. Sight improved without glasses. Qualified Bates Practitioner, Michael Ronan, 29 Gloucester Road. SW7. KNIghtsbridge 7323.

MR M. DAVIDSON, FSMC, Ophthalmic Optician, attends at The Hatton Optical Co., 19 Hatton Garden, Holborn, EC1 (Tel. HOL. 8193).

PITMAN'S shorthand. Private individual tuition. Beginners or refreshers. No classes Central, private flat. PAD. 6929.

WRITE To Sell—once you Know-How! No Sales—No Fees training shows you how to write what editors buy. Profit also from The Writer—free. Send for Free N1 'Know-How Guide to Writing Success'. BA School of Successful Writing Ltd. 124 New Bond Street, W1

FOREIGN Languages on Records. Visaphone 9 LP records, 2 books, French or German £8 8s. Interpret holiday crses; 3 LP records, 2 books, French, Spanish, Italian or German £3 10s. Free trial, post free. No dep. Barmerica Book Sales Ltd. (Dept. Visaphone NS), 10 Bayley St, W1.

TRANSINTERPRETER Translating, Interpreting, all languages, write Box 1110, 'phone TEM. 2202

MERCIFUL release for incurable sufferers is the aim of the Euthanasia Society, 13 Prince of Wales Terrace, W8.

PHILIP Humphreys, psychologist, formerly Princes Gate, now Richmond. RIC. 4416.

4½% Interest (tax paid). Invest in a Society with a proud policy: loans to owner-occupiers only through The New Homes Building Society, East Twickenham, Middlesex. Chairman Anthony Marlowe, Mr.

PERSONAL—continued

DOES Your Child Write? An eminent advisory and selection panel will be judging all entries by children aged 5 to 16 submitted to the second Daily Mirror Children's Literary Competition. Entries are invited from now until 18 February. Send a stamped, addressed envelope for full details to: Children's Literary Competition, Leaflet K, Daily Mirror, Fetter Lane, London, EC4.

CHRONIC Catarrh is commonly treated with drugs, inhalants, gargles, sprays cauterisation and even surgery, but, withal, the condition—the implacable enemy of fitness, activity, happiness (and beauty)—remains. Garlisol tablets will liquefy catarrh and purify and clear the whole system. Entirely harmless and benevolent; no drug reaction on the heart or any other organ. Not habit-forming. Send 52s. 6d. today for 1,000 Garlisol tablets (six months' supply) with informative booklet of home treatment and dietary advice.—Garlisol Natural Remedies, Fairlight, Sussex.

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HUMANISM—a modern outlook. There may be a group near you. Write Ethical Union, 13 Prince of Wales Terrace, W8.

CONTINENT. Attract. posts for girls avail. Eductour 10 Exhibition Rd, London.

CHOOSE your hobby this winter from Music, Art, English or Writing. Please state subject in which interested. Brochure Free. Southern Correspondence College, Albion Road, Selsey, Sussex.

FAMILY Planning Booklet free under plain, sealed cover. Premier Laboratories (Box 46), 333 Gray's Inn Rd, WC1.

LYRICS & sketches reqd. Scripts and s.a.e. to Irving Theatre, Leicester Sq, WC2.

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FOREIGN girls, domest./willing avail. (1) 'au pair' (2) req. free board & lodg. in exch. 4 hrs help. (3) also paying stn. contrib. f. bd & lodg. and offer 2 hrs help. Eductour, 10 Exhibition Rd, SW7. KEN. 8806.

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SLOANE Street Typing Agency for typing: scripts, stories etc. Also Vari-typer/Multilith service (bills, handbooks etc.). 66 Sloane St, SW1. SLO. 0657/8.

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JAY Cory for all typing, duplicating, Bills/Quantity Parliament Mansions, Abbey Orchard Street SW1 ABBey 2354/5817

STELLA Fisher Sec'lal Ltd, 436 Sid, WC2. TEMple Bar 6644. Typ. Dup. Trans.

JEAN McDougall for typing, translations, 24-hour duplicating service, 31 Kensington Church St, London, W8. WES. 5809.

TYPING Service, Watford. Efficient, speedy & reliable. Watford 26547.

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21 January, 6.30-9.30 p.m., Chelsea Town Hall, King's Road, SW3.

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ERNA LOW TRAVEL SERVICE,
47 (NS) Old Brompton Rd, SW7.
KEN. 8881-4.

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with ETA TOURS

The Educational Travel Association have once again produced a comprehensive travel booklet listing over 200 independent and escorted holidays throughout Europe. Special plans for this year include Easter tours to Vienna and Italy, low cost visits to the Italian art centres, Russia and Greece, and some exciting and inexpensive new centres in Yugoslavia, Bavaria, the Dolomites, Switzerland, Austria, Spain and Scandinavia. Prices are as low as ever from £26 15s. for 15 days.

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For full details apply to Mr Kyriakides:

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PROTRAVEL have something for everyone. Write now for your copy of our 1960 booklet, 'Better Holidays', Protravel (NS), 12 Gt Castle St, Oxford Circus, London, W1 (behind Peter Robinson). LANgham 3101.

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NEWLYN Holiday Sketching Group, 9 May to 16 Sept. 1960. Daily expeditions with tuition. Large studio. Beginners welcomed. Book for week, fortnight or longer. Prospectus from Director, Gernick Field Studio, Newlyn, Penzance, Cornwall.

LECTURES, CRSES, etc.—cont from p 88

TRAIN TO BECOME A QUALIFIED TEACHER OF COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS IN A SECONDARY SCHOOL

A Three-Year course of training will start at Phillippa Fawcett Training College in September, 1960, for girls who will be 18 by 1 October, 1960, and have passed in five subjects at GCE ordinary level or who have equivalent qualifications. A previous knowledge of shorthand and typewriting is not necessary.

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Tuition is normally free and substantial grants may be available for board and lodging, personal and travelling expenses.

Only ten students can be accepted for September, 1960, and immediate application should be made to the Principal, Phillippa Fawcett Training College, 94 Leigham Court Road, Streatham, SW16.

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Two short Courses of intensive studies in Oxford (5-10 April) and Edinburgh 19-24 April).

Further information from UK Secretary, 45 Sunningdale Rd. Hessle, Yorks.

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SKETCHING Holidays for painting and pleasure. Eleven ideal sites in Britain and on the Continent; all courses tutored by the best artist instructors, who give full-time instruction. Beginners welcomed. Write for brochure to: Dept. A, The Artist Publishing Co. Ltd, 33 Warwick Sq., Lon. SW1.

FRENCH Correspondence Courses: (1) Complete French Course (2) Basic French for Conversation (3) Translation Courses. Send for prospectus. French Conversation classes. Day, evening and lunch-time classes, private lessons. Beginners to Advanced, all with French teachers. Mentor, 11 Charing Cross Road, WC2 (opp. Garrick Theatre). TRAfalgar 2044.

LANGUAGE Tuition Centre, School of Foreign Languages & School of English for Foreign Nationals. Students' Club, 28-32 Oxford Street. LANgham 1005. All foreign languages in day and evng classes or private lessons, beginners & all grades. Daily classes in English and prep. for Cambridge Univ. Certificates. Short or long courses. Enrolment daily. Prospectus free.

TUITION by Post for GCE. Lond. Univ. Degrees, Diplomas; Law Profess. exams. Mod. fees. Prospectus (mention exam.) from E. W Shaw Fletcher, CBE, LLB. Dept VH91, Wolsey Hall, Oxford (Est 1894).

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SHORTHND/Typ: pri. tuition, Mabel Eyles, 10 Beaconsfield Rd. N11. ENT. 3324.

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS cost 6s. per line (average six words) minimum two lines. Box number 2s. 6d. Semi-display giving greater prominence 90s. per inch. Copy by Tuesday first post can normally be inserted same week.

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APPOINTMENTS VACANT

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VACANCIES: STATISTICIANS CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

Applications are invited from persons expecting to qualify in June/July, 1960, for appointment as Statisticians on a three-year contract in the Central Statistical Office. Applicants should possess a university degree with First or Second Class Honours (or equivalent qualification) in Statistics, Economics or Mathematics. Salary—Men: £1,155 p.a.; women: £903 p.a. Candidates with a degree and statistical experience will be given full details of commencing salaries and conditions on application. Passages provided—generous leave—pensions—medical aid—low income tax —admirable climate—facilities sport and recreation. Application forms and further information may be obtained from the Secretary (R), Rhodesia House, 429 Strand, London, WC2. Closing date 31 January, 1960.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY

Applications invited from young women anxious to take up career in residential child care, but who may hitherto have been deterred by lack of experience from entering this most rewarding field of social service. Imaginative but practical course of training will commence in February 1960 in especially equipped house at Beechholme, Banstead, Surrey, one of the LCC homes for children deprived of normal home life. 4 vacancies; course last 8 weeks and will be residential; pay during training and employment as assistant housemother thereafter. (£465—£540 less £134 14s. for board lodging and laundry. 4 weeks leave including Bank Holidays). Apply Children's Officer WDO/1, County Hall, London, SE1.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF EAST HAM EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGIST

required:

Candidates should (i) hold a degree in Psychology or its equivalent, (ii) have pursued a post-graduate training course in Educational Psychology and (iii) have had teaching experience.

Salary in accordance with Scale I for Educational Psychologists (Soulbury Award).

Application forms (returnable 22 January, 1960) and further particulars from Chief Education Officer, Education Office, Town Hall Annexe, Barking Road, East Ham, London, E6.

CHELTENHAM LADIES' COLLEGE GUILD SETTLEMENT, ST HILDA'S EAST, BETHNAL GREEN

Applications are invited for the post of Warden which will become vacant on 1 September 1960. The post offers scope for person of initiative to develop work of Settlement in a difficult area. Must have experience of social work; degree or social science qualification desirable. Salary according to experience and qualifications plus full residence. Further parties from Hon. Sec., Miss D. M. Killick, 16 Frognal Gardens, NW3, to whom applicnts should be sent by 26 Jan. 1960.

PRISON WELFARE SERVICE

Repeat Advertisement

A trained and experienced social worker (male) is immediately required at HM Prisons, Bristol and Durham.

Salary on Probation Service scale £745 (at 29 yrs) to £910.

Details and application forms from General Secretary, NADPAS, 66 Eccleston Square, London, SW1.

Closing date 31 January, 1960.

Similar appointments pending at Birmingham, Lancaster Manchester and Stafford.

QUALIFIED Welfare Officer (Child Care) required for Derby/Notts/Lincoln area. Social Science diploma or equivalent. Salary according to experience, on scale £500/£700 plus allowances. Car provided. Apply stating qualifications:—Church of England Children's Society, Old Town Hall, Kennington, London, SE11.

APPOINTMENTS VACANT—continued

THE SOCIAL WORK OF THE COURTS

THE PROBATION SERVICE

Training is provided for men and women over 20. Candidates under 30 without University qualification in social studies normally attend University Course as part of training; shorter training, about a year, available for those over 30 with practical experience in social work. Allowances payable during training. Details and application forms from:—Secretary, Probation Advisory and Training Board (A2), Home Office, Princeton House, 271/277 High Holborn, WC1.

FAMILY WELFARE ASSOCIATION (London)

GENERAL SECRETARY

(Chief Executive Officer)

Enquiries and applications are invited for the above post. In addition to regular administrative duties the officer will have the opportunity to assist in planning and carrying through a reorganisation of the Association, already begun, in keeping with progressive practices.

Experience in administration and knowledge of the welfare field, together with vigorous imaginative leadership, is desirable. Salary not less than £1,500 p.a. Enquiries should be addressed to: THE CHAIRMAN, Family Welfare Association, 296 Vauxhall Bridge Road, SW1, and marked Confidential.

COUNTY OF BUCKINGHAM

Appointment of Probation Officer. Applications are invited for the appointment of a whole-time female Probation Officer. The appointment and salary will be in accordance with the Probation Rules, and subject to medical examination. Applications, stating age, qualifications, and experience, together with the names, addresses and descriptions of two referees, must reach me by 1 February 1960. R. E. Millard, Secretary to the Combined Probation Committee, County Hall, Aylesbury.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF DISCHARGED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETIES

would welcome offers of employment for the following:

Engineer: 30, qual., con., exp. factory work, anywhere.
Waiter: 26, trained, London pref.
Handyman: 54, light work pref. with accom., anywhere.
Labourer: 30, light factory work or van driver's mate, London.

Information in confidence from: General Secretary,

NADPAS, 66 Eccleston Sq., LONDON, SW1. Tel. VIC. 9717.

PRISON WELFARE SERVICE

Several new appointments of trained and qualified social workers will shortly be made at provincial prisons. Salary as for Probation Service. Enquiries are invited by General Secretary, NADPAS, 66 Eccleston Square, London, SW1. VICtoria 9717/9.

MOTIVATION RESEARCH

If you have a lively mind you may be interested in interviewing for a new firm using the most up-to-date methods.

We will accept applications for part-time work from women aged between 25 and 45 who are resident in any part of the country and in particular in any of the following towns: Tunbridge Wells, Maidstone, Folkestone, Dover, Oxford, Reading, Bournemouth, Market Harborough, Bristol, Plymouth, Yeovil, Swansea, Stoke-on-Trent, Shrewsbury, Hereford, Scunthorpe, Lincoln, Crewe and Preston, Lancs.

A more permanent position will be offered to the right person provided she is completely free to travel. Box 1548.

ST STEPHEN'S

seeks Soaring Secretaries for Elevated Pinnacles. Young eagles trying their wings, and captive birds allowed only occasional flights, are also very welcome.

The St Stephen's Secretariat,
3 Lincoln's Inn Fields,
WC2. CHA. 8217.

ENFIELD Labour Party invites applications for the post of full-time Assistant Organiser. The successful applicant will be required to undertake 'field work'. Salary and conditions in accordance with the National Agreement. Application forms can be obtained from the Secretary/Agent, Enfield Labour Party, 10 River Front, Enfield, to whom they must be returned not later than 30 January, 1960.

APPOINTMENTS VACANT—continued

UNIVERSITY of Sydney. Senior Staff Tutor. Applications are invited for the position of Senior Staff Tutor, Department of Tutorial Classes, University of Sydney, at Newcastle, NSW. Applicants should possess an Honours degree in either Economics or Economic History; History; Literature; Psychology or Philosophy. The appointee will work under the direction of the Director of Tutorial Classes and will be required to conduct tutorial classes, discussion groups and other adult educational activities. Salary will be within the range of £A2,200—80—£2,600 per annum, plus cost of living adjustment (at present £A23 p.a.) and will be subject to deductions under the State Superannuation Act. The commencing salary will be fixed according to the qualifications and experience of the successful applicant. Reasonable travelling and removal expenses will be paid. Under the Staff Members' Housing Scheme in cases approved by the University and its Bankers, married men may be assisted by loans to purchase a house. Further particulars and information as to the method of application may be obtained from the Secretary, Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth, 36 Gordon Square, London, WC1. Applications close in Australia and London on 29 February 1960.

UNIVERSITY of Sydney. Lectureship/Senior Lectureship in Social Anthropology. Applications are invited for the above position. Preference may be given to candidates interested and with research experience in either Western Industrial societies or in Africa but candidates qualified in another field may also be considered. The salary for a Senior Lecturer is within the range £A2,200—£80—£2,600 per annum; for a Lecturer within the range £A1,500—£90—£2,100 per annum. In each case cost of living adjustment will be allowed. The salary is subject to deductions under the State Superannuation Act. The commencing salary will be fixed according to the qualifications and experience of the successful applicant. Under the Staff Members' Housing Scheme, in cases approved by the University and its Bankers, married men may be assisted by loans to purchase a house. Further particulars and information as to the method of application may be obtained from the Secretary, Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth, 36 Gordon Square, London, WC1. Applications close, in Australia and London, on 15 February 1960.

UNIVERSITY of Sydney. Lectureship/Senior Lectureship in Economics. Applications are invited for the above-mentioned position. The salary for a Senior Lecturer is within the range £A2,200—£80—£2,600 per annum; for a Lecturer within the range £A1,500—£90—£2,100 per annum. In each case cost of living adjustment will be allowed. The salary is subject to deductions under the State Superannuation Act. The commencing salary will be fixed according to the qualifications and experience of the successful applicant. Under the Staff Members' Housing Scheme in cases approved by the University and its Bankers, married men may be assisted by loans to purchase a house. Further particulars and information as to the method of application may be obtained from the Secretary, Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth, 36 Gordon Square, London, WC1. Applications close, in Australia and London, on 15 February 1960.

UNIVERSITY of Alberta, Calgary, Alberta. Department Of History. Applications are invited for appointment in the Department of History. Appointment effective 1 September, 1960, is proposed at the rank of Assistant Professor and a minimum salary of $6,000 per annum. Applicants should be qualified in one or more of the following fields: Canadian history; British history; United States history. Further information may be obtained from Secretary, Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth, 36 Gordon Square, London WC1. Applications should be accompanied by a recent photograph or snapshot, a curriculum vitae, transcripts of record and the names of three references, and should reach the undersigned before 15 February, 1960. L. G. Thomas, Head, Department of History, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

BBC requires Spanish American Programme Assistants in London. The work includes writing in Spanish commentaries and features for broadcasting, translation from English into Spanish and faultless reading in Latin American Spanish at the microphone. Requirements include wide general knowledge and interests. Experience of writing, teaching or radio and education to university degree standard an advantage. Appointment normally for three years; salary £1,085 per annum (higher for exceptional qualifications). Possibility of promotion during engagement. Requests for application forms (enclosing addressed envelope and quoting reference 60.G.8 N. Stm.) should reach Appointments Officer, Broadcasting House, London, W1, within five days.

PSYCHOTHERAPIST required by LCC to work 6 half-days a week at Peckham Child Guidance Unit with psychiatrist, educational psychologist and psychiatric social worker as team. Applicants should have undertaken specialised training in psychotherapy, including analysis with children and possess appropriate academic qualification or experience, preferably an honours degree in psychology or recognised equivalent. Salary: £856 10s. Application form and particulars from Medical Officer of Health (D.1/31), County Hall, SE1. Closing date 1 February.

APPOINTMENTS VACANT—continued

UNIVERSITY of Tasmania. Lecturer or Senior Lecturer in English. Applications are invited for the above-mentioned position. Although it is hoped that the new Lecturer will be specially qualified to work on the literature of the Renaissance and/or the eighteenth century, applicants whose interests lie outside these periods will be considered. The salary scales are: Lecturers Gr. II—£A1,450 x 60-£1,630 and Gr. I—£A1,630 x 60-£2,050, and for Senior Lecturers—£A2,150 x 60-£2,510 per annum. Appointment will be offered within one of these grades according to qualifications and experience. Further particulars and information as to the method of application may be obtained from the Secretary, Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth, 36 Gordon Square, London, WC1. Applications close, in Australia and London, on 14 March, 1960.

UNIVERSITY College of South Wales and Monmouthshire. Applications are invited from Graduates for the post of Lecturer in Applied Social Studies in the Department of Economics And Social Science. Candidates should have a University Degree and have pursued a professional course in Social Work. Experience of supervision desirable. Applications (six copies) should be sent not later than 13 Feb., 1960, to the Registrar, University College, Cathays Park, Cardiff, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

BRITISH Library Of Political and Economic Science (London School of Economics, University of London). Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Librarian or Senior Assistant Librarian, according to qualifications, on the scale £650 to £1,425, with £60 London allowance. FSSU and family allowance scheme. Candidates must be graduates, preferably in the social sciences; they should if possible have a knowledge of Russian; a higher degree or research experience will be an additional qualification; library experience or training is also desirable. Applications, with copies of two testimonials and the names of two referees, must reach the Librarian, London School of Economics, Houghton Street, Aldwych, London, WC2, by 22 January.

THE University of Manchester. Applications are invited for two posts at the grade of Lecturer or Assistant Lecturer in Economics in the Faculty of Economics and Social Studies. Candidates for one of the posts should have special interests in Banking and Monetary Institutions. Salary scales as follows: Assistant Lecturer £700 x £50 to £850 per annum; Lecturer £900-£1,650 per annum. Initial salary at the grade of Lecturer according to qualifications and experience. Membership of FSSU and Children's Allowance Scheme. Applications should be sent not later than 20 February 1960 to the Registrar, the University, Manchester 13, from whom further particulars and forms of application may be obtained.

LONDON County Council. Education Officer's Department. Applications are invited from trained or experienced Social Workers (men or women) for appointment as Assistant Organisers of Children's Care Work in the Education Officer's Department. The successful candidates will have to train and advise voluntary Care Committee workers in a wide range of preventive case-work for school children and their families, which will include enabling parents to use all the social services available and assisting them in problems arising from primary poverty and difficult family relationships. Organisers are expected to direct, co-ordinate and participate in case-work of varying depths. Salary £625-£830. Commencing rate according to experience and qualifications. Exceptionally part-time engagements may be considered. Application forms, with details, obtainable from Education Officer (Estab 2/G), County Hall, SE1 returnable by 19 January 1960 (2787)

LONDON County Council. Poplar Technical College Secondary Boys' School (280 pupils age range 11 plus to 16 plus)—qualified Master required for mathematics (graded post—allowance £90). Burnham P & S salary scale £520 x £27 10s. to £1,000 plus London Allowance £38 or £51 and possible additions for qualifications and training; increments within scale for experience. Application forms (foolscap s.a.e.) from Secretary at College, Poplar High Street, E14 to be returned by 27 January. (2784).

LONDON County Council. St. Martin's School of Art, 109 Charing Cross Road, WC2. Head of Graphic Design Department required for September 1960. Salary scale £1,800 x £50-£1,950 plus London Allowance. Application forms and further details from Secretary at above address.

MIDDLESEX County Council. Full-time Educational Psychologist required for work initially in the Child Guidance and School Psychological service in Hornsey. Honours degree in psychology or equivalent, recognised clinical training and teaching experience. Duties include general advisory work in schools & in the Child Guidance Centre. Salary Soulbury II £1,290-£1,560 (male); £1,252-£1,505 (female) plus equal pay adjustments. Prescribed conditions. Application forms (s.a.e.) from Chief Education Officer (GP) 10 Great George Street, Westminster, SW1, returnable by 20 February. Canvassing disqualifies. (Quote B.751 NS.)

SMALL publisher, Ealing-Hanwell district, reqs trained secretary, adaptable with initiative for expanding educational service. Twenty-hour week at first. 5s. 6d. an hr. Reply in writing with references. Box 1522.

APPOINTMENTS VACANT—continued

COUNTY Council of Essex. Applications from women are invited for post of teacher or supervisor at Remand Home for 19 girls, near Chelmsford. Ability to teach simple hand-work and to provide other organised activities and games for girls. Also general duties in connection with the welfare, occupation and supervision of the girl. Salary for qualified teacher Burnham scale with two additional increments, and payment not exceeding £216 per year for extraneous duties, less £120 board and lodging. Salary for supervisor within the range £560-£640 per year less £120 board and lodging. Apply Children's Officer, 220 London Road, Chelmsford.

NETHERNE Hospital, Coulsdon, Surrey. Senior Psychologist. Applications are invited for the appointment of a Senior Psychologist at the above hospital. The work involves full responsibility for the assessment of individual patients for both in and out-patients by the techniques of scientific psychology. Salary inclusive of London Weighting £1,075 p.a. rising to £1,475 p.a. PTA Whitley Council conditions of service. Applications with details of qualifications and experience, and the names of three referees should be sent to the Secretary, Netherne Hospital Management Committee, Netherne Hospital, Coulsdon, Surrey, within 14 days of appearance of this advertisement.

DUNCROFT, Staines, Middlesex. (Approved School for Senior Girls). Educational Psychologist. Applications are invited for the post of Educational Psychologist at the above School for three sessions a week. Candidates should possess Honours Degree in Psychology and if possible have teaching and clinical experience in a Child Guidance Clinic. Work would involve intelligence testing, remedial teaching, advice and co-operation with staff and psychiatric team. Opportunity for research in a group of adolescent disturbed girls. Salary in accordance with Soulbury Scale. Applications to the Correspondent, 'Duncroft', National Association for Mental Health, 39 Queen Anne Street, W1.

FOUNTAIN and Carshalton Group Hospital Management Committee. Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the post of Assistant Supervisor in the School Department of this hospital for severely sub-normal children. The post is non-resident and offers interest and a variety of experience. Salary scale £450 to £565 plus London weighting up to £30 p.a. Applications giving full details of age, qualifications, experience and names of two referees to the Secretary, Fountain Hospital, Tooting Grove, London, SW17.

SOCIAL Worker (temporary appointment possibly of several months' duration) required at Belmont Hospital, Sutton, which is within easy reach of central London. Belmont Hospital is a progressive neurosis hospital and the duties of the social worker will be connected with in-patients and out-patients. Whitley Council salary and conditions (London weighting payable). Applications, giving full details as to age, experience, etc., together with the names and addresses of two referees, should be sent to the Group Secretary, St Ebba's and Belmont Group Hospital Management Committee, Group Office, Belmont Hospital, Brighton Road, Sutton, Surrey, as soon as possible.

MARRIED couples are invited to apply for the posts as House Parents at West Stowell House, which is an annexe of Pewsey Hospital, Wiltshire. The annexe is for the care of seriously mentally disturbed children. Experience in Nursery School, ESN School or the nursing of maladjusted children is desirable. The couple should be keen and adaptable and able to fit into a unit in which the therapeutic atmosphere is of the highest importance. Salaries for trained staff as those laid down for Staff Nurses by the Nurses and Midwives Council, untrained staff will be paid at the rates laid down for Nursing Assistants. Self-contained flat (unfurnished) available. For further particulars apply to Physician Superintendent, Pewsey Hospital, Pewsey, Wiltshire.

OLD People's Welfare Organiser for Woolwich Council of Social Service. Salary £550-£600. Write stating experience, qualifications to General Secretary, 71 Rectory Place, London, SE18, by 29 January.

WARDEN (woman) required for Hostel for Blind, London. Candidates must have had good experience of this type of work, but not necessarily with blind people. Salary according to qualifications and experience. Apply in writing giving full particulars to Secretary-General, Royal National Institute for the Blind, 224 Gt Portland Street, London, W1

A WORTHWHILE holiday. Why not spend part of your summer vac. leading a group of young people on a week's walking or cycling tour Youth Hostelling in this country. If you have humour and an understanding of the needs of young teenagers and are really interested in this satisfying job, apply in writing to Home Tours Department, N/S, Youth Hostels Association, St Albans, Herts.

SENIOR secretary shorthand (typist, not under 25, wanted in South London office, 10 mins. Victoria; well educated, hard worker, good personality, high speeds; occasional travel in England; no ties; start at £14. Send full particulars to Box 1595.

PERSONAL Secretary to a Liberal Jewish Minister required, 5-day week. Good speeds Shorthand and Typing. Additional Shorthand Typist also required. Jewish applicants prefd. Apply Gen. Secretary, 28 St John's Wood Road, NW8 (CUN. 5181).

APPOINTMENTS VACANT—continued

HOUSEKEEPER, aged approx 35-45, able to cook, reqd. for family, comprising one man and one boy aged 12 residing Hampstead; daily help kept; permanent position. Box 1173.

NEWS Editor required for 'Nuclear Power'. This difficult but very interesting job calls for an experienced industrial journalist capable of getting to know the world atomic energy industry intimately and detecting shifts in plans and policies long before the handout stage. No technical qualifications necessary; essentials are an interest in industry and ability to produce good interpretive copy. The man selected will also be required to act as chief sub on the magazine. Very good salary. Apply in writing to: The Editor, 'Nuclear Power', 3 Percy Street, London, W1.

RESIDENT Warden for London hostel for 14 teenage Jewish girls. Non-Jewess considered. Responsible, interesting work. Good salary. Write: Chairman, 27 Asmuns Hill, NW11.

THE Co-operative Party invites applications for post of National Organiser. Knowledge of Co-operative and political organisation essential. Commencing salary £950 per annum. Superannuation. Application forms, to be returned not later than 9 February, 1960, can be obtained from Secretary, The Co-operative Party, 54 Victoria Street, London, SW1.

ORGANISER for Yorkshire (centre Barnsley or Leeds). Must be able to lecture on several NCLC subjects. Salary £620 rising to £725. Commencing rate dependent on qualifications and experience. Removal allowance: four weeks' annual holiday; superannuation scheme. Apply to J. P. M. Millar, Gen. Secy, National Council of Labour Colleges, Tillicoultry, Scotland.

COLLET'S, 44/45, Museum Street, WC1, require: Assistant for their Russian Bookshop, knowledge Russian essential; Competent Shorthand-Typist for interesting international correspondence. TU Agreement; 3-weeks holiday and free superannuation after one year.

ACCOUNTS Clerk (male or female) required, preferably with experience of internal audit work. Salary at age 21 or over approx. £675; 5-day week of 35 hours. Pension scheme. Box 1543.

SOCIAL Research Group require (1) Secretary for responsible work. High speeds necessary. Salary £520—£620 approx. per annum according to qualifications. (2) Assistant for statistical work. Salary £520 per annum. Please write for both positions to Mrs Glass, University College London, Gower Street, WC1.

SHORTHAND-typist required for general secretary's department of National Trade Union with head office in London (convenient to Southern Railway). Position calls for initiative and general clerical ability in addition to minimum 110 w.p.m. shorthand. Salary scale at present £12 14s. at age 21 or over. 5-day week.—Box 1542.

EDUCATED lady, over 28, required as Secretary to Director of Art Book Company near British Museum. Knowledge of French and/or German an advantage but English mother tongue. No Sats. Handwritten applications, stating age, experience and salary required. Box 1517.

SEC. S/T., 23/35, French &/or German shthnd (Engl. mother-tongue) for Ceramics firm, W1. £12-£13. Portman Bureau, 78 George St, W1. HUN. 0676.

LITERARY Agency requires competent sh./typ./sec. No Saturdays. Box 1521.

SECRETARY required for senior position in busy architects' office; initiative and some administrative experience essential. Please write Box 1599.

SECRETARY Sh./Typ. for Director, Public Relations Consultants, W1. Post requires initiative—entails arrangement of Press conferences etc. Five day week. £624 p.a. Mayfair Staff Selection Bureau, 5a Princes St, Hanover Sq., W1 (opp. Dickins & Jones). HYD 6471.

EMBASSY seeks educated girl for their secretarial staff. Good French necessary. The St Stephen's Secretariat, 3 Lincoln's Inn Fields, WC2. CHA. 8217.

TRANSLATOR/Typ., French/Eng. knowl. Germ'n desirable. Write Miners' Inter'l Federation, 75 Blackfriars Road, SE1.

YOUNG lady required as secretary and personal assistant in voluntary organisation working in the field of human relations. Good shorthand and typing essential, and some knowledge of simple book-keeping. Central London area. Five-day week. Write with full particulars of qualifications and experience, age, interests, and salary expected, to Box 1628.

ESPRESSO-sippers and mead-quaffers all take tea when they call at the Winifred Johnson Bureau—and a good job too! 114 Holborn (next to Gamages). HOLborn 0390.

APPOINTMENTS WANTED

YOUNG woman, good appearance, able type, interested antiques, objets d'art, seeks position. Box 1581.

STUDENT, (f), 21, graduating June 1960, in Sociology & Psychology, desires interesting post, commencing about Sept. 1960. Possibilities of unusual or varied experience, London preferred. Box 1438.

PETERSFIELD area: secretary requires position. Box 1611.

APPOINTMENTS WANTED—continued

EXPD secy, fluent French, own typewriter, avail. part-time. PARk 7095.

SCHOLARSHIPS & FELLOWSHIPS

THE UNIVERSITY OF HULL SCHOLARSHIP IN SOCIAL STUDIES

The University offers for competition each year a Scholarship in Social Studies of £40 per annum, tenable for two years, to students, aged 20-40 years, who have at least two years' experience in some practical occupation and who wish to obtain a Diploma in Social Studies. (The award is often supplemented by the Local Education Authority of the successful competitor). Applications must be made not later than 31 January. Particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, The University, Hull.

McMASTER University, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. Graduate Teaching Fellowships. Application is invited from honours graduates for Teaching Fellowships in support of work leading to the Master of Arts degree in: Classics, English, French, German, History, Philosophy, Political Economy, Politics, or Psychology, and to the Doctor of Philosophy degree in Psychology. Fellows receive $1,500 for the academic year (8 months) and are required to devote approximately one quarter of their time to instructional duties. Further information and application forms may be obtained from the Dean of Graduate Studies, McMaster University.

BADMINTON School, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol. Three Open Scholarships ranging from £150 per annum to £50 per annum will be offered on the results of the next Entrance Examination. This will be held in February 1960, for girls between the ages of 12 and 14 the following September. Full particulars from the Headmistress.

SCHOOLS

A HIGHGATE Montessori Kinders'tn. Ap. MOH. 2½-5* yrs. Open all yr. MOU 0956.

NEW Sherwood School, Epsom, parent-owned, progressive and co-educational, encourages children to explore their world and master its skills with friendly co-operation rather than authoritarian pressure from staff and parents. We welcome inquiries from parents of genuinely progressive outlook who wish to take an active interest in the development of their children.

WHERE TO STAY

NEARLY all vacancies for our Chrismas, 1960 house party are taken, but fortunately there is still some accommodation for summer. Also informal land-cruises by microbus to the Continent. Brochure, Reculver Lodge (NS), Beltinge, Kent. (Herne Bay 750).

RECUPERATION at Higham House in 53 beautiful acres. Comfort, rest, exercise. Entirely vegetarian. Farm eggs and milk. Treatment if desired. Health lectures. Write for terms, brochure, Higham Hse, Salehurst, Robertsbridge, Sx. Robertsbridge 126.

FARM Holidays—1960 Farm Holiday Guide covering Britain's Best Farm & Country Guest Houses. County by County: 1,200 reviews, 250 pictures. 3s. 6d., postage 7d. Farm Guides Ltd, Dept NN, 18 High St, Paisley.

KESWICK. Highfield Vegetarian Guest House. The Heads, offers beautiful views, good, exclusively vegetarian meals, comfort & friendly atmosphere. Broch: Mr & Mrs N. Lusby. VCA Members. Tel. 508.

SUSSEX. Bleaheim Farm, Robertsbridge. Tel. 148. Com. accom., gd fd. Reasonable terms. Children wel. Riding. Fishing.

CORNWALL, Ye Olde Vicarage, St. Hilary, Goldsithney, nr Penzance. Country Guest House in own grounds. H. & c. all rms. Book early. Mrs Varker, Germoe 3193.

WELSH Farmhse B/B or F/B lovely coun. Carms, 15 m. sea. Gd fd. Very reas. ½ mile main road. Box 1441.

TWO young artists welcome guests in their Cornish home overlooking Sennen Cove and fishing village. Terms 7-9 gns. John Miller, Trelogan, Sennen, Penzance.

SPRINGTIME in Paris. Stay at Hotel de Bordeaux*, Latin Quarter. Rec. modernised. English spoken. Cent. htg. h. & c. Comfortable accommodation. 550-850 frs nightly. 28 rue de la Montagne Ste. Genevieve, Paris V. Metro: Maubert Mutualité.

ROMAN Holiday. Comfortable rooms with breakfast near Colosseum 23s. (Not during Olympic Games.) Countess Widman, Via Marco Aurelio 42, Rome.

ROTHENEUF (St Malo), Brittany. Kervoyen Hotel. From 30s. (June 25s.). Mod. comf. Seaviews, Sands. Illus. leaflet.

FOOD AND DRINK

ROYAL Jelly, so much in the news is the fabulous milk of the Queen Bee. Recommended as a first-class Energy Food when packed in Clover Honey. A 21-day course costs 42s. from Nectarene Royal Jelly Products, The Honey Farm, Aberayron 4, Cards.

ACCOMMODATION VACANT

MUSWELL Hill, furn. single room vacant 26 Jan. Cooking facilities. Refs. reqd. Phone TUD. 3530 after 6 p.m.

PLEAS. furn. flat, garden sq., 2 rms, kit., bathrm, priv. tel. Suit Dr & wife, no childn. W11. 6 gns. Box 1642.

ACCOMMODATION VACANT—cont.

CHEERFUL divan-room in flat, amateur archaeologist (f.) Putney; near station, 20 mins Victoria. Share kit/bathroom, c.h.w., centr. heating. Present-day standards, not Stone Age. 3 gns. p.w. Box 1620.

TWO rooms in shared house for sale, NW3. Male preferred. Box 1619.

HOLLAND Park. B/s. in priv. flat, during school term. 2 gns. PARk 3696.

BOARDING accommodation with social amenities for ladies & gentlemen under 35 from 52s. 6d. to 90s., partial board. Applic. forms & information: Belsize Residential Clubs, 13 Belsize Ave, NW3.

HOUSE to let Finchley, semi-furnished. POPesgrove 5896 or Box 1453.

FROGNAL. Rm 25' × 16', part furn. New carpet, curtains. 5 gns. HAM. 1105.

ST. John's Wd. Sup. newl. dec. lge rm in sup. resid., strictly sep., us. facs. Easy reach West End & Shop, also Suns. £3 15s. incl. el., lin., part serv. to nice, steady tent. MAI. 5647.

INTERNATIONAL Residential Club, 200 dble & sgle rooms, £4 10s. full board. 12 Parkhill Rd, East Croydon. CRO. 2634.

NW6. S/c 1st fl flat, 3 rms, k., b., hall, frig., crockery, bedding, well furn., tel. Nr buses/tube. £8 10s. MAI. 8312.

NEAR Belsize Park tube, 2 adj. well-furn. balcony rooms in comf. priv. flat—one as sitting rm, other as bedrm. Suit single man. 5 gns. incl. brkfst, all service. Other meals by arrangement. Box 1538.

CHELSEA. Writer (f) with charming modernised house has ideal home for professional woman aged 26-40. (Could take 2). Phone FLA. 3258 after 2 p.m.

NW2. Single b/s., also double. All convs. Refined home. Central. GLA. 2441.

RIGHT fellow reqd. for 2-rm. flat, prof. house, 15 mins City. 70s. WIM 0168.

WELL furn. divan-room, cooking facs, fitted carpet, open outlook; suit business lady. 50s. FIN 7583.

W.14, charming, furn. top-flr. flatlet with roof-garden; suit couple; div.-sit., rm., kit.-dinette & bathrm. Also pleasant ground-flr. sgle. divan-rm. with cooking facs., etc. RIV 8405.

CONGENIAL atmosphere music/lit. inva. Lge sgle rm £3. HAM. 8109 eve/wknd.

NORTH Dulwich (Sta 2 mins) 2 s/c furn. flats. Ground flr. 4 large rms & tiled kit. and bthrm, garden; 6 gns. First flr: 2 rms & kit./bthrm; 4 gns. 12 mins train Lnd Bdg. gd bus service. Phone FOR 1374.

NEWLY dec., spotless & comf. bed-sitter, for married cple, students or nurses avail. Use bathrm & kit. PAD. 8140.

AVOID the 'sharks' and visit the 'pirates' of Hampstead and surrounding areas who offer a first class service at low cost. Personal Accommodation Services Ltd, 28 Church Row, NW3. HAM. 0027.

FURNISHED room, suit single business lady, h.c., ckg. facilities; near Belsize Park tube; view by app. PRI. 2368.

SGLE 3-rm flat overl. gdn, new dec, elec. kit. c.h.w. lin. frig. Prof. fam. 4, 15 min. Vic., bus 3 at door. 3 gns. GIP. 3618.

LARGE room, kitchenette, priv. 'phone for 1 or 2. Unfashionable N. district, convenient city. CLI. 5115.

BEAUTIFUL Richmond, comf. home for middle-aged prof. gentleman. Reasonable rent. Box 1539.

ROOM & kitchen, couple or 2 ladies, all convs. £4 10s. HAM. 2143.

BAKER St. area, 2-rmd flat, share kit. and bath with one other, own phone. Suit young man. 5 gns. p.w. WEL 8555.

TWO girls seek third, share flat S. Kensington. Own room. Box 1601.

BATTERSEA Pk. Sgle b/s, own cooker and sink unit. Linen etc., provided. Use frig. and 'phone. £2 10s. MAC. 2647.

S/C. furn. garden flat, 2 rms kit. & bath, 6½ gns. Greatly reduced for little cleaning & odd jobs, by loyal intelligent couple. Hands. SWI. 3794.

NW3. Lge sunny room c.h. ckg fac. New dec., near tube. Hands, SWI 3794.

ATTRACTIVE large room in non-U Hampstead. Central. Prof. hschld. Daily serv. Seldom-used kit. Gdn. Costs £3. Box 1638.

NW11, bed-sit., in ground floor luxury flat, use of kitchen & bath. Box 1496.

ACCOMMODATION WANTED

YOUNG prof. eng. seeks long let s/c flat, flat, soundproof. pt-/unf. Cent. Box 1500.

NEWCOMER to London. Widow, middle-aged, reliable servant (Govt. office, English salary), seeks s/c inexpensive flatlet, central heating, SW1, SW5, max. £5 p.w., end of January; share if congenial. FRE 0954, c/o Miss Burk, evenings.

DOMESTICATED doll with bed-sitting room blues looking for unfurnished flat, two bedrooms, central. Fairy godmothers please write Box 1564.

YOUNG, educated Japanese, studying English, wishes to stay with English family as paying guest.—Mr. Kokubo, c/o BBC, Japanese Section, Bush House, WC2.

YNG artist sks liveable studio, no reserves, anything quiet. Box 1487.

OPERA AND BALLET

THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
COVENT GARDEN, WC2.

Box Office: Tel, COVent Garden 1066

COVENT GARDEN OPERA

19 Jan. at 7.30	The Tales of Hoffman
21 Jan. at 7.30	Cavalleria Rusticana and Pagliacci
22 Jan. at 7.30	La Traviata

THE ROYAL BALLET

18 Jan. at 7.30	Ondine
20 Jan. at 7.30	The Prince of the Pagodas
23 Jan. at 2.15	Coppelia, Facade
23 Jan. at 7.30	Cinderella

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE
TER. 1672
OPERA SEASON
Evenings 7.30

19, 21 & 23 Jan.	Duke Bluebeard's Castle, Oedipus Rex
20 Jan.	Hansel and Gretel
22 Jan.	Cinderella (La Cenerentola)

OPERA Circle. 'Cavalleria Rusticana' & 'Pagliacci', Sun. 17 Jan. 8 p.m., 4 St. Jame's Sq., SW1. Soloists: Amy Shuard, Joan Carlyle, John Dobson, Hans Kaart, Geraint Evans. Accomp.: James Lockhart. Lecturers: Harold Rosenthal & Bryan Balkwill. Dem.: Hon. Sec., WES 7513.

THEATRES

ARTS. TEM. 3334. Last perfs today 2.30 & 6.30. 'Beauty and the Beast'. Mems.

THE Classic Jewish Theatre Group presents in English 'Tevye and His Daughters' by Sholom Aleichem (dramatised by Arnold Perl) at The Rudolf Steiner Theatre, 33 Park Road, London, NW1 (Near Baker St Station), on Tuesday, 19 January, 1960. Doors open 7.15 p.m. Commence 7.45 p.m. Tickets: £1 1s., 10s. 6d., 5s. 6d. Obtainable from: Sholom Aleichem Committee, 55 New Cavendish Street, W1 (WELbeck 0335) or at the Theatre on evening of performance.

HAROLD Pinter's new play 'The Dumb Waiter' pres. by Hampstead Theatre Club, 21, 23, 28, 30 Jan. Guinea membership fee to Secy, 92 South Hill Park, NW3.

IRVING, Leicester Sq. — WHI. 8657. Glamour & Girls. 4-yr cont. Revue from 2.30 Sun. 4. 'Witty and naughty'.

ROYAL Court. SLO. 1745. 7.30. Th. 2.30. Sat. 5 & 8.15. 'One Way Pendulum'. Funniest play in London: T. C. Worsley.

TH. Royal, E15. MAR 5973. 8. S. 5, 8. 'Fings Ain't Wot They Used T'Be'.

TOWER. 7.30. Joan Littlewood's version of 'A Christmas Carol'. 15-16, 21-23 Jan., incl. Mats 16 & 23 Jan. Book now: CAN. 3475 (9-6) & CAN. 5111 (6-8.30), Canonbury, N1.

UNITY. EUS. 5391. 'Bloomsday'. from Joyce's Ulysses. 'Outstanding success'. Observer. Fri., Sat., Sun. 7.45. Mems.

CONCERTS

RFH Recital Room, Tuesday 19 January 8.15 p.m. Recital By Young Artists (presented by Incorporated Society of Musicians): Eric Stevens (Piano), Audrey Deakin (Soprano) & Ronald H. Smith (Accomp.), Meyer Stolow (Violin). Works by Prokofiev, Bartok, Obradors, Bach, Paganini. Tickets 9s., 6s

ROYAL Festival Hall Recital Room Brecht Thursday 21 Jan. 8.15 p.m Songs by Weil, Eisler, Dessau. Sung by Hedli Anderson. Tickets 9s, 7s, 4s

LONDON Harpsichord Ensemble. First of six Bach concerts. Royal Festival Hall, Recital Rm. Sat. 23 Jan. 8.15. WAT. 3191.

MOZART Concert. St Pancras Town Hall (opp. St Pancras Station). Tuesday 26 Jan. at 8. Piano Concerto in C major K.V. 503; Piano Concerto in B major K.V. 595; Adagio & Fugue for Strings K.V. 546; Symphony No. 40 in G minor K.V. 550. Soloist: Otto Freudenthal. Conductor: Hans Ucko. Goldsbrough Orchestra. Tickets: 7s. 6d., 5s., 3s. 6d. from St Pancras Town Hall (TER. 7070).

ENTERTAINMENTS

ACADEMY (GER. 2981). Daily 11 a.m. (Ex Sun.) The Comedie Francaise in Moliere's Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme (U).

EVERYMAN, HAM. 1525. Japanese Film Season. Until 17 Jan. 'The Seven Samurai' (X). From 18 Jan. Kurosawa's 'Throne of Blood' (A).

ICA, 17 Dover St, W1. Dancing to the Buddy Kaye Quartette. Today, Sat., 16 Jan., 8-11. Mems 3s., their Guests 5s.

DANCE, International Friendship League, Conway Hall, Red Lion Square, Lon, WC1 Sat., 16 January, 7.30-11 p.m. Tkts 4s.

LEAP Year Dance. Central Lond. Fabian Soc. Sat 16 Jan. 7.30-11. Student Movement House, 103 Gower St., WC1. Dancing to Charles Chapman's Band. 4s.

ENTERTAINMENTS—continued

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ORIGINAL Travel & Holiday Films, Chelsea Town Hall, King's Rd, SW3, 21 Jan., 6.30-9.30 p.m. Entrance Free. Tickets: Erna Low Travel Service, 47 (NS) Old Brompton Rd, SW7. KEN. 8881-4.

EXHIBITIONS

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Weekdays 16 to 23 Jan., Open 10 a.m.–9 p.m. Entry to Exhibition and Cinema Adults 1s.; Children 6d.; OAP's Free. Week's Souvenir Programme 1s., post free from 'War on Want', 9 Madeley Road, Ealing, W5.

SPECIAL EVENTS

Monday 18 Jan. 7.30 p.m.
Public Rally. Speakers: Father Trevor Huddleston, Rt Hon. Philip Noel-Baker, MP, Nobel Prize, 1959, Mark Bonham Carter.
Tickets free from Keith Prowse, 'War on Want', (SAE) or at door. Collection.

Saturday, 23 Jan. 7.30 p.m.
Final Rally.
Chairman: Garnet Gordon, CBE.
Speakers: Dr M. Moulik (FAO), Walter Padley, MP, Rt Hon. Earl De La Warr, GBE.

Tickets free from Keith Prowse, 'War on Want', (SAE), or at door. Bookable at 2s. Collection.

CHILDREN'S Paintings and Craft Work. Work by children aged from five to sixteen is now invited for the thirteenth annual National Exhibition of Children's Art. The closing date for entries is 2 March, 1960. Write now for leaflet giving rules and conditions of entry to: National Exhibition of Children's Art Dept, Sunday Pictorial, Fetter Lane, London, EC4.

PORTAL Gallery, 16a Grafton St, Bond St, W1. Pntngs Jardine & Tilson 6 Jan.

LEICESTER Galleries Annual New Year Exhibition. Leicester Sq., 10-5.30. Sats. 10-1.

WELLCOME Historical Medical Museum, The Wellcome Building, Euston Road, NW1. The Microscope and Zoology in the Nineteenth Century; Electricity in the Service of Medicine, and other exhibitions Mon.–Fri., 10-5. Admission free.

HANOVER Gallery, 32a St George St, W1. Water-colours & Drawings: Braque, Butler, Dubuffet, Fautrier, Miro, Picasso, Poliakoff, Scott, De Stael, Wols, etc. Until 23 Jan. Daily 10-5.30. Sats 10-1.

DRIAN Gallery, 7 Porchester Place, Marble Arch, W2. Drian Artists Exhibition 1960. Till 31 Jan. 10-6.

REDFERN Gallery, 20 Cork Street, W1. Rodrigo Moynihan 'Drawings of France'; Ten Younger English Painters. 10-6, Sat. 10-1. Exhibition closes 12 Feb.

THE Chinese Picture Room, 13 New Quebec St. W1 PAD 4643 (behind Marble Arch Corner House). New and old paintings from China, reproductions antique pottery, etc. 10-7, except Thurs., Sun.

PRINTED Plumage: Contemporary lithographs, etchings etc., of Birds at St George's Gallery Prints, 7 Cork St, W1. REG. 3660. 10-6. Sats. 10-1. Until 30 Jan.

NUDES of Jean Straker—Photography. 12-9. 5s. Visual Arts, 12 Soho Sq. W1

GANYMED New Publication, a Corot landscape in delicate blue & green, £3 13s. 10d. from 11 Great Turnstile, WC1, & all good printsellers.

ICA, 17 Dover St, W1. Sculpture: Theo Crosby. Objects: Peter Blake. Libraries: John Latham. Until 30 Jan. Daily 10-6, Saturdays 10-1. Admission 1s. Members free.

ZWEMMER'S, 26 Litchfield St, WC2 New pntgs by Alistair Grant 6-29 Jan

EXHIBITIONS—continued

GIFFRYE Museum, Kingsland Road, E2. Exhibition of paintings by John Bowles —20 January to 10 February 1960.

WOODSTOCK Gallery, 16 Woodstock St, W1. MAYfair 4419. Joao Artur, painting and sculpture. Robert White, paintings. 18 Jan.–6 Feb. Daily 10-6. Sats 10-1.

WADDINGTON Galleries: paintings Minna Citron. 10-6 Saturdays, 10-1. 2 Cork Street W1.

WHITECHAPEL Art Gallery, High St, E1. 'Pictures for Schools' Exhibition organised by the Society for Education Through Art. 8-31 January. Weekdays 11-6. Sundays 2-6. (Closed Mons.) Admission free.

JAMES Ward. Arts Council exhibition Tate Gallery Till 31 Jan. Mon., Wed., Fri., Sat. 10-6; Tues. & Thurs. 10-8; Sun. 2-6. Adm. 2s. 6d.

WATERCOLOURS from Whitworth Gallery, Manchester University. Arts Council Gallery, 4 St James's Square. Till 6 Feb. Mon., Wed., Fri. Sat. 10-6: Tues., Thurs. 10-8. Adm 1s

LECTURES AND MEETINGS

ROYAL Festival Hall. The Society for Cultural Relations with the USSR, presents in English the Lecture of the Year, 'Conquest of Space', by Professor Alla Masevich (Vice-President of Astronomical Council of the USSR Academy of Sciences Moscow). Intro by Patrick Moore, FRAS. Illustrated by a special film of Soviet Sputniks and Space Rockets. Sat., 6 Feb. at 2.30 p.m. Tickets 15s., 12s. 6d., 10s., 7s. 6d., 5s., 3s. 6d. from Box Office (WAT 3191) and usual Agents. Also at Town Hall, Birmingham, Mon. 8 Feb., 7.30: 12s. 6d., 10s., 8s. 6d., 6s. 6d., 5s., 3s. 6d. (Central 2392); Colston Hall, Bristol, Tues. 9 Feb., 7.30; 10s. 6d., 8s. 6d., 6s. 6d., 5s., 3s. 6d. (Bristol 21768 & 23885); Free Trade Hall, Manchester, Fri. 12 Feb., 7 p.m.; 12s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 5s., 3s. 6d. (Blackfriars 3281).

UNIVERSITY College London, Gower St, WC1. Lunch Hour Lectures, 1.15–2 p.m. 19 Jan. 'Darwin and Freud' by Dr A. Comfort; 21 Jan. 'The Industrial Revolution: myth and reality' by Mr A. J. Taylor. Adm. free. Details of public lectures from Publications Officer (send stamped env.).

CENTRAL London Fabian Society. O. R. McGregor, 'The Family and the Welfare State', 20 Jan., 7.30, Conway Hall, Red Lion Sq., WC1. Vis. 2s. 6d. Details of Society from Mem. Sec., 42a Westbere Road, NW2.

BRITISH Asian & Overseas Socialist Fellowship (London). Six inter-related Discussion Meetings on 'Socialism and the Underdeveloped Territories'. Thurs. 21 Jan., 7.30 p.m., 1st Flr. 7 Carlisle St. W1. John Papworth: 'Dynamics of Development'. 3rd Thurs. Feb.–June. H. Davies, MP, S. Mukherjee, T. F. Betts, D. Bielloch, B. Castle, MP. Adm.: series 5s. 6d., single 1s.

NLR Principles of Socialism Study Group. 1. The Case Against Capitalism: Economic: Henry Collins Sun. 17 Jan. 3 p.m. Left Book Centre, 7 Carlisle St. W1.

'NO Nuclear Arms for Western Germany'. An emergency conference on German rearmament to be held on Saturday 23 January at 2.30 p.m. at Denison House, Victoria, London SW1. Speakers will include Joyce Butler, M.P and Leslie Hale, M.P. Labour Party members, Trade Unionists and Co-operators welcome. Tickets 1s. each from General Secretary, Labour Peace Fellowship, 24a Breakspears Rd. SE4

CHINA. Mondays 7.30. Friends House. 2s. per lecture. 25 Jan.: Science and Society in China; J. D Bernal; Chair, E. H. S. Burbop. 22 Feb.: Agriculture and the Commones; H V. Garner and Derek Bryan; Chair, J. Dribbon. 14 Mar.: Art and Literature: Sir Herbert Read; Chair, Dennis Mathews. 2 May: China's Industrial Revolution; Solomon Adler. Britain-China Friendship Association.

REMINDER! Discussion Courses in Economics & Social Philosophy begin at 177 Vauxhall Bridge Road, Victoria, SW1, on Tues. and Thurs. 19 & 21 Jan. from 7 to 9 p.m. Fee 5s. Enrol on opening nights. For details of classes in other areas 'phone VIC. 4266.

AN EVENING of Music—New Jewish Society, Edith Kemsley Room, 83 Chiltern St, W1 at 8 p.m. Wed. 20 Jan.

INDIA Republic Day: Celebration at the Caxton Hall Westminster, SW1, on Tuesday 26 January at 6 p.m. Reception, speeches, unique documentary films. Admission by card from The India League, 31a John Adam Street WC2.

PUSHKIN Club, 24 Kensington Park Gardens, W11. PARk 7696. Fri. 15 January, 7.30 p.m. Soviet Films: 'My Daughter', 'Tchaikovsky Festival' (sub-titles).

LECTURES AND MEETINGS—continued

ICA, 17 Dover St, W1. 'Communications'. A discussion on the current number of Cambridge Opinion. Speakers will include: Colin Cherry, John McHale, Reyner Banham, Robert Freeman, James Mellor, Gavin Brown. Tuesday, 19 January, 8.15 p.m. Admission 3s., Members 1s. 6d. 'The 50's'. Richard Hamilton: 'Glorious Technicolor and Breathtaking Cinemascope and Stereophonic Sound' Illustrated. Thursday, 21 January, 8.15 p.m. Admission 3s., Members 1s. 6d.

LONDON Society of Jews and Christians. Thursday 21 January, at 7 p.m. at King's Weigh Church Hall, Binney Street, W1. Dr S. Stein & The Rev. Dr P. Coveney will speak on The Development of the Early Synagogue & Early Church. Chairman Rev. Dr B. Joseph. All welc.

CHRISTIAN Socialism: public meeting Kingsway Hall, Fri. 22 Jan. 7.30. Chairman: Donald Soper; Speakers: Tom Driberg, Stanley Evans, Fr Groser, & R. H. Tawney.

COLLET'S Talks. Dr. Joseph Needham FRS on 'The Social & Philosophical Background to Contemporary China' Friday 22 Jan. 7.30. Caxton Hall, Westminster. SW1. 2s. Collet's, 66 Charing X Rd. WC2.

BUDDHIST Society, 58 Eccleston Square, SW1. Public lecture Wed. 20 Jan., 6.30, Is There a Path to Reality? R. Powell, Ph.D. Also Beginners' Class, first of four fortnightly lessons, Tues. 19 Jan, 6.30 (open to all), and Saturday Group (reading and discussion, followed by tea—open to all), 23 Jan., 3 p.m. Read 'The Middle Way' 3s. Information: TAT 1313.

'ART in American Life'. Talk by Bryan Robertson, Dir Whitechapel Gal. at American Lib., 41 Grosvenor Sq., W1, 19 Jan., 8.30. Adm. free.

MAPAM Open Forum: Come along on Thursday, 21 January at 8 p.m. to 37 Broadhurst Gardens, NW6. Subject: 'The New Israeli Government—facts and evaluation'. Speaker—Mr P. Merhav, Representative of the Mapam Party in Israel

S. PLACE Ethical Soc. Conway Hall, Red Lion Sq. WC1. Sun. 11 a.m. 17 Jan, W. E. Swinton, Ph.D. 'Science in the Soviet Union'. Write for free 'Monthly Record'. Chamber Music Concert 6.30 p.m.

CONWAY Discussions. S. Place Ethical Soc. Red Lion Sq., WC1. 7.15 p.m. 19 Jan. Mrs. Jean Pasmore. LRCP. 'The Case for Family Planning'.

THE West London Ethical Society, 13 Prince of Wales Terrace, Kensington High St. W8. Sun. 17 Jan. 6.30 Music & Readings 7 p.m. 'The Natural History of Altruism': Stanley B. Hamilton, OBE

THIS Cult Youth.' Lecture by Nat Schaffer, Conway Hall, Red Lion Sq. Friday, 22 January, 7.30 p.m. Adm. 5s.

SCIENCE and Religion' Public Lect. 17 Jan., 8 p.m. Free lit. S.a.e. ULT. 62, Queen's Gdns, W2. PAD. 0688.

IWC London Branch. Fri., 22 Jan., 8.30, 'Danilo Dolci', William Taylor. 62 Queen's Gdns. W2 PAD 0688. Public lecture. Free.

DRUIDRY and the Ancient East: Reply to Prof. Atkinson, Ross Nichols, Druid Order, Caxton Hall, 21 Jan., 7.15.

RAMAKRISHNA Vedanta Centre, 68 Dukes Ave., Muswell Hill, N10: Swami Ghanananda. Suns. 5 p.m. Upanishads

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